The Weekly Post.

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LOVE'S SUNSET.

The summer twilight through the shades
Of kingly maples slowly fades,
  Where in the cottage doorway sit
  Two lovers, changing love and wit:
    And in each other's eyes
With long, fond looks of sweet content
They gaze, as if each heart so went
  In sympathetic pulsé, 'twould break
  Were not the other there, to take
    Its secret and its prize.

Gray is his venerable head,
And o'er his wrinkled cheeks have fled
  The hopeful hours of gracious youth,
  The years of manhood's strife and ruth,
    The lingering months of age.
Gray are her reverend hairs, and thin,
And over brow and lip and chin
  Time's stern threescore and ten have writ
    The unmistaking lines that fit
      The earthly pilgrimage.

And yet they love; hand clasped in hand
They sit and look out on the land,
  And breathe the incense of their morn
  As theirs were passion newly born:
    Her eyes of gentian-blue
Inquire of his in perfect faith;
And his of hazel, free from scathe
  Of memories that wander wild,
  Smile back at her, like child to child,
    A love that's tried and true.

Now both the quavering voices lift
Aloft to God their vesper shrift:
  The notes of sturdy "Mear" arise,
  And "Rangor" floats up to the skies,
    Or "China's" wailing cry.
What matter if the tunes are sad?
They know that all their heart is glad:
  They know their Father hears above
  The feeble sound the keynote, Love,
    That lifts their hearts on high!

—*Springfield Republican.*

OLD TIME BARRING-OUT.

How Hickory Jackson and His Schoolmates Conquered Their Pedagogue.

Judge Jo. C. Guild, famous in Tennessee as the bosom friend of old Hickory Jackson (and famous also for the saying in reference to the many divorces granted by him, "when two people get as cold as frogs to each other they ought to be separated") has just issued in Nashville a book of anecdotes of Jackson. Among the most entertaining reminiscences related in the book is the following account of a "barring out:"

"My early life was made miserable by one Mulberry Bangs, a gentleman of the old school, who devoted himself to reading, writing and arithmetic, and the general use of a stick. Upon my head and other parts of my person he imprinted himself so positively that I can see him now as plainly as if we had parted but yesterday. He was a stout man, who made in his figure, when made in profile, Hogarth's line of beauty, being round-shouldered and crooked in the legs. He was a blonde. The hair of his head had that sunny tinge so much admired to day, and when rubbed down with a tallow candle, as was his wont to dress it, was so smooth and straight that the boys believed that the flies slipped down it and broke their legs. His eyes were dark and fierce, and hid under the cavernous recesses made by his bushy red eyebrows, seemed to watch like evil spirits over his precious nose. The nose was a ruby nose, bottle in shape, and when Bangs was angry, which appeared to be all the time, it glowed like the headlight of a locomotive. His mouth was finished without lips and resembled a slit in a piece of sole leather. * * *

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST BANGS.

"Old Bangs was famous for his power of resistance, and boasted that no school of his had ever succeeded in conquering in barring him out. There were two big boys in school, named Bill Henning and Bob Strong. They were knotty-headed, broad-shouldered, and hard-fisted fellows, who worked through the summer for means to attend school during the winter. Each, in turn, had been unmercifully whipped by the master, and it was understood throughout the school that the barring out of Master Bangs was to be accomplished and old scores settled. The evening before the general engagement Bill and Bob, our noble leaders, with a few confederates, stole back to the schoolhouse armed with hickory poles. Breaking open the door, they whittled one end of these tough saplings to a point, and then hardened the points in the fire. Then placing these in a corner ready for use, with a stout cord, they gave orders to the boys willing to take part in the fight to be on hand at the schoolhouse before daylight the next morning. At the time indicated nearly all the lads were in attendance. Some were pale and trembling, others were noisy and boastful, but I observed that the real leaders and reliable soldiers were quiet—so quiet, indeed, that one might doubt them. * * * Our first order was to cut and carry in enough wood to serve the garrison during the siege. This was promptly executed. The window shutters were pulled to and securely nailed, the door closed and desks and benches piled against it. After two port holes were opened by removing the chinks and daubing, and gathered about a roaring fire in the huge fire-place, we waited the approach of the enemy. As the time approached for the master's coming a dread silence fell upon the little crowd, so that when he did come we could hear his heavy tread upon the crushing snow, and many a heart sunk and face whitened in terror. The leaders sprang to their posts on each side of the door, and, on being ordered to surrender, boldly demanded a week's holiday and a treat of cider and apples. This was sternly refused. "Fire!" cried Bill and Bob, and two poles were thrust out with all the strength the stout arms could give them. They took the indignant pedagogue in the sides with such force that but for a thick flannel overcoat holes might have been made in his wicked body. As it was, he staggered back, and for twenty minutes we saw him sitting upon a log catching his breath and rubbing his wounded sides. We gave no end of cheers, claiming for ourselves the first knock-down, if not the first blood.

BANGS MAKES AN ATTACK.

"At the end of twenty minutes the master arose. Digging a large stone from the snow, he approached and threw it with great violence against the door. The stout oak batting fairly shook under the blow, but held its own. Another and another followed, amid jeers and laughter, encouraged by our noble leaders to keep up the courage of their followers. The fourth stone split the door and the fifth broke the upper wooden hinge and but for the barricade within the breach would have been available. The enemy now being aware of the defense within suddenly dropped the stone and ran in at the door. We were not to be taken by surprise. Again were the sharp lances thrust out. One hit with decided effect in the commissary, vulgarly called stomach, the other, as he stooped doubled by the pain, in the face, inflicting an ugly wound, from which the blood flowed in profusion. He retreated, and we saw him fairly dance with rage and pain. The more of this he indulged in the wilder grew our delight, which we testified in screams of laughter. He soon ended this exhibition and disappeared around the schoolhouse, evidently on a reconnoissance. There was a dead silence, and we realized that which we have so often felt since, the unknown movement of a silent enemy. This was ended by a noise upon the roof, and soon volumes of smoke pouring into the room told us that strategy had taken the place of assault. We were to be smoked out. For a moment our leaders looked puzzled. Fortunately, in the excitement of the conflict, the fire had not been fed, and now only a few chunks and embers supplied the smoke. These were scattered upon the broad hearth and water thrown in to extinguish the remainder. Then Bill and Bob, selecting four of the stoutest poles, thrust them up the chimney, and at the word we gave, to use our own phrase, 'a bloody hist.' The consequences were a rattling of falling boards, with the unmistakable thump of a heavier body upon the ground. We found afterward that the master had not only covered the chimney top with boards but had seated himself upon them; the sudden and unexpected 'hist' had tumbled him off. We heard dismal groans and cries for relief from the enemy. Some were in favor of going at once to his assistance; others, more cautious, opposed such a merciful errand. 'He's hollerin' too loud to be hurt much,' said shrewd Bob.

A DESPERATE SORTIE.

"We had a division in our council of war. This ended in a call for a volunteer to make a *sortie* and investigate. Jack Loder, one of the most daring and active among the younger boys, responded. A shutter, on the opposite side, to the cries for help, was opened quickly and Jack thrust out. The result of this was not only a cessation of groaning, but a chase that we witnessed through the port-holes. Jack was a good runner, and when the two disappeared over the meadow into the willow thicket Jack was gaining on him, and we had good hopes of his escape. To our dismay and horror, in half an hour we saw the master returning with poor Jack in his grasp. He had a hostage, and was swift in his use of the advantage. Stopping before the house he began whipping the poor fellow unmercifully. Jack's cries were piteous. 'Oh, let him in, boys, let him in; he's a killin' o' me?' rung in our ears. There was a hurried consultation. The benches and desks were quietly removed from the door. A *sortie* had been determined on. The master stood at the side of the house, south of the door, and as soon as the opening was made Bill unclosed a shutter and proposed a parley. The answer was a rush at the open window by the master, who began climbing in. Brave little Jack seized him by the legs, and before he could kick him off a dozen stout lads were clinging to them, while as many more held him on the inside. Bill seized the rope and attempted to pass the noose over his arms. In the hurry and confusion of the fight he succeeded only in getting it over his head. Pulling it as the boys did, there was a fair prospect of ending the useful labors of this teacher by strangulation. That he deserved it, no one of us doubted; but Bob, having climbed over the master in the window, and with all the school pulling at the ends of old Bangs, was soon master of the situation. Getting hold of the rope, and assisted by Bill, he succeeded in tying the arms of the almost exhausted man to his sides. He was then tumbled from the window as unceremoniously as a pig.

THE TRAGIC FINALE.

"'Will you give up?' demanded our leader.

"'No,' gasped the master.

"'Then we'll put you down the well, hanged if we don't!'

"The brave old pedagogue still refusing, he was dragged, rolled and tumbled to the well-curb.

"'Will you give up, dern you?' demanded Bob.

"'No I won't!'

"He was shoved inside the bucket and orders given to lower. But the weight proved too much for the lads, and, the crank of the windlass slipping from their grasp, the learning of our district went whirling to the bottom with a thundering noise befitting such an exit. This was more than we bargained for. Had we really murdered the master? Bob and Bill, assisted by the stoutest, began pulling up the unfortunate old fellow. It was hard work, and, tugging at the windlass, they had just caught a glimpse of his blonde head when a wild cry of 'Fire!' caused them to let go, and again the venerable Bangs rattled down with a splash in the water. The school house was on fire; the chunks pulled out by the boys had communicated to the floor, and the dry old concern was in a blaze. A few neighbors who had just then arrived gave the alarm and attempted to extinguish the flames. To do this they called for water, and the first bucket brought up contained the vanquished teacher. He came up with his teeth chattering, and when lifted out and untied was too weak to stand or sit. The schoolhouse burned down. The master was carried to a neighbor's house, and for weeks hung between life and death. We were regarded as heroes by the country side, and in the burning of our place of torture and the sickness of the master we were the happiest set of little animals in the world.

A Sick Senator.

The excessive corpulency of a certain United States Senator has long been the butt of editorial wit and spicy *bon mots* from the pens of Washington correspondents. Few persons have suspected that his obesity was a disease, and liable to prove fatal. Yet this is the sad fact. Excessive fatness is not only a disease in itself, but one liable to generate other and more serious ones. Chemistry has at last revealed a safe, sure and reliable remedy for this abnormal condition of the system in Allans Anti-Fat. Distinguished chemists have pronounced it not only harmless but very beneficial to the system, while remedying the diseased condition. Sold by druggists.

BAYARD TAYLOR.

[At the memorial meeting held in Tremont Temple, Boston, Friday night, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes read the following beautiful poem, written by Professor Henry W. Longfellow:]

Dead he lay among his books,
The peace of God was in his looks

As the statues in the gloom
Watch o'er Maximilian's tomb,

So those volumes from their shelves,
Watched him silent as themselves.

Ah, his hand will nevermore
Turn their storied pages o'er;

Nevermore his lips repeat
Songs of theirs, however sweet.

Let the lifeless body rest,
He is gone who was its guest

Gone as travelers haste to leave
An inn, nor tarry until eve.

Traveler, in what realms afar,
In what planet, in what star,

In what vast aerial space
Shines the light upon thy face?

In what gardens of delight
Rest thy weary feet to night?

Poet, thou whose latest verse
Was a garland on their hearse.

Thou hast sung with organ tone
In Duckalion's life thine own.

On the ruins of the past,
Blooms that perfect flower at last.

Friend—But yesterday the bells
Rang for thee their loud farewells,

And to-day they toll for thee
Lying dead beyond the sea—

Lying dead among thy books
The peace of God in all thy looks.

A LESSON IN COOKING.

Miss Corson's Primary Class in Soup, Liver-Rolls and Coffee.

(New York World.)

A half-dozen girls, wrapped up in red shawls and with cheeks glowing from their walk in the keen air, filed into the area under the rooms of the New York Cooking School, at No. 35 East Seventeenth street, near Union Square. They had come from above Fortieth street and represented half of the cooking class of the Forty-second street Mission School, attached to the Rev. Dr. Vincent's (Park avenue) Church.

"Come right into the kitchen, girls," Miss Corson said, leading the way to the front room at No. 35. Within an arm's length of the front row of chairs, which had been reserved for the class, was a long counter, with a pair of scales, some spice boxes, and plates of beef, sausage, bacon and vegetables. There was a range at one side of the room behind the counter and two small eating-tables at the other side. Six hoods were untied and six white aprons were immediately put on.

"Now, if three of you will come behind the counter with me, we will make some beef and vegetable soup," Miss Corson said, "with one pound of beef-meat, one-quarter pound of rice, picked over and washed, one-quarter each of turnips and carrots, well sliced, an ounce of soup celery, and two tablespoonfuls of tomatoes, if you have them."

"Is that only a pound of meat?" one of the visitors asked, as the square-cut bits grew into a heap under the knives of two of the girls.

"That is all, and Third avenue weight, too," Miss Corson replied, with a tinge of sarcasm; "it is the neck, and, as you see, is nearly all lean meat; it cost only six cents."

"Oh, my!" exclaimed a practical young lady, "that's too much; you can get it at my store for three cents a pound. They sell the best roasts there for fourteen cents."

"That is very valuable information," Miss Corson said, regardless of carfares; "we must certainly buy there in future."

Within a few minutes the soup-mixture was steaming under four quarts of water, and Miss Corson directed the attention of the class to liver rolls." A pound of liver, previously scalded to remove the bitter taste, was cut up into three inch slices, and a quarter of a pound of bacon was similarly cut. Then came the serious part of the business. "I will leave the seasoning to you," Miss Corson said, filling a teaspoon with salt, another with pepper, and nodding approvingly at a blue-eyed girl who had just pared a turnip so that it was as smooth as a billiard-ball. The girl undertook the task, and before Miss Corson had fairly turned round salt and pepper were sprinkled thickly on the six pieces of liver. Then two other girls were called to help roll the liver and bacon into cylinders, to be tied with twine, before they were cooked. Some of the slices of bacon were as large as the liver, and as they had to be rolled inside and would not compress, it was obvious that a great deal of strategy was needed. Blue-eyes was the first to appreciate the situation. Except in the item of excessive seasoning, over which nobody had done anything but smile, her reputation as a cook was thus far unsullied. Yet here disaster confronted her in the shape of a slice of bacon to be rolled out of sight in a slice of liver smaller than itself.

She doubled the bacon, turned the edges and stretched the liver, but to no purpose. The bacon would assert itself. There was but one way to obviate the difficulty. As if by accident the slices dropped out of her hands to the counter among three or four other pairs of slices. The pair that she picked up rolled together as easily as though the slices had been previously fitted to each other. In turn the other girls grappled with the non-fitting slices, and in turn, after clenching their teeth and knitting their brows over them, permitted them to drop through their fingers to the table.

"Are these slices hard to roll?" asked Miss Corson. The three girls looked surprised, as though they hadn't seen them, but said nothing. Then Miss Corson pored over them for a while and finally tied them together, with bunches of bacon sticking out of each end and a lump in the middle. The rolls thus completed were placed in a sauce-pan to simmer for a half hour. Some half-baked potatoes which had been in the oven were next removed, stuffed with sausage-meat, closed again, and returned to the oven to finish in fifteen minutes.

"Coffee loses its flavor by boiling," Miss Corson went on, "and it is somewhat expensive to use eggs to clarify and enrich it. I will show you how to make good coffee, at little expense. Not even a coffee-pot is necessary. I have used an earthen pitcher many a time, and it does just as well."

Three tablespoonfuls of coffee were warmed dry in a tin pail and a half a pint of boiling water was added, the mixture being stirred with a wooden ladle for three minutes without boiling.

"You see, coffee as well as other beverages can be improved with a stick," Miss Corson said pleasantly. Then a pint and a half of boiling water was added, and the whole was set back on the stove to steep for ten minutes.

One of the girls was then taught to set the table, the others looking on, and the lesson ended. During the week the class will practice this lesson at a private house, doing their own marketing. The course includes twelve lessons, and comprises all the details of a housekeeper's work in the culinary line. This afternoon the ladies' class for 1879 will receive the first lesson. "We mean through this school," said Mrs. Judge Daly, who is one of the officers, "to establish a system of cooking thoroughly American. The English system has been a failure here, for it ignores our pumpkins and corn, two of our best dishes. As to the French—well, when we are fairly started we shall be quite willing to lend them some of our ideas, but we want none of theirs." Miss Corson has recently established a school in Montreal.

SOME LONDON FASHIONS.

The Marvelous Stockings now Worn by the Ladies in England.

[From the Cardiff Mail.]

In view of the belief that short dresses will ultimately be worn, manufacturers have produced marvels in the shape of stockings. Indeed, many are quite works of art. But the embroidery on some of them is far more elaborate than beautiful, while others are just as tasteful and pretty. In fact, stockings now form a most important item in the toilet. The old design of a spear head is considered too simple looking for the present style. Hose of black silk or Lisle thread, embroidered with white or colored floss silk, are always in good taste. The newer kinds are embroidered up the front, and not at the ankles as before. Very small flowers, such as forget-me-nots, look far prettier for the instep and leg of a stocking than roses almost as big as sunflowers, which are not at all uncommon. Spun silk and cashmere silk hose can now be bought in every new and delicate shade, to match the costumes with which they are to be worn. Pale pink, blue, beige, and caroubier are the most popular colors.

Fashion, like history, constantly repeats itself, and, as regards the wearing of flesh-colored stockings, the author of "Elia," written in 1819, says: "A fashion of pink-colored hose for ladies comes up at this juncture. Oh! the conceits which we varied upon red in all its prismatic differences. And the collateral topic of ankles. What an occasion for a truly chaste writer, like ourself, of touching that nice brink, and yet not tumbling over it." "I pronounced," says Charles Lamb, in reference to these stockings, "that modesty, taking her final leave of mortals, was visible in her ascent to the heavens by the track of her glowing instep; but fashion is transient, and so is the mode which has favored us. The ankles of our fair friends in a few weeks began to reassume their pristine whiteness."

That is not the least likely in our time, 1879, for white stockings are rarely ever seen indoors, far less in the streets; and the fashion for wearing shoes which display so much of the stockings makes it almost certain that the taste for colored hose will be more enduring that what Charles Lamb calls "the transient mode of a few weeks."

Then what dainty shoes there are. Almost extravagant, and quite indescribable in their elegance. They are made in every possible color, with gold or silver heels, and embroidered in all styles with gold or silver thread, or beads and pearls; likewise trimmed with ruches of lace, silk, and what-not.

The instep is held in place by embroidered bands or gold and silver clasps, or by ornamental knots of bright ribbons, made up in imitations of gay birds; lizards, butterflies, and flowers are used to decorate the toes.

Cardinal stockings look extremely well worn under black velvet or satin slippers trimmed with white lace, and clasped with buckles to imitate diamonds.

To the long gloves now worn on dress occasions fashion has added two more buttons, making the almost incredible number of twenty-six, and when hanging in the window in length they look far more like stockings than gloves. Sleeve to evening dresses there are none worth mentioning, and these gloves certainly cover one part of the arm, though it is at the wrong extremity.

Caps continue to be worn. Many have the crowns made of the same material as the dress, and are trimmed with gold or silver lace, and ornamented with gold coins, balls, pearl beads, or marabout feathers fringed with gold, and some are composed of flowers alone.

The "Olivia" is the favorite model also for bonnets made of soft materials as well as caps. The latter is of Indian muslin and Breton lace. This head dress is copied in exact imitation of the one worn by Miss Helen Terry, in her clever representation of Dr. Primrose's eldest daughter, and is more becoming to most faces than the universal turban shape. The crown of the "Olivia" is loose and large, trimmed with two rows of rather wide lace, which is caught back by a knot of ribbons just above the centre of the forehead.

At the Schleicher funeral in the House on Monday Governor Hendricks of Indiana, occupied Mr. Schleicher's vacant seat, and it was rather curious to watch his manner as the President filed by. Another interesting incident was commented on. As the Supreme Court passed down the aisle Senator Thurman, who sat near the aisle, shook hands with all except Justice Bradley. It appeared to be natural. Both seemed to remember that when in secret session Mr. Bradley had submitted his argument in favor of giving Hayes the vote of Florida, Thurman had audibly remarked, "What infernal nonsense!"

CHANCE.

A word unspoken, a hand unpressed,
A look unseen, or a thought unguessed;
And souls that were kindred may live apart,
  Never to meet or to know the truth,
Never to know how heart beat with heart
  In the dim past days of a wasted youth.

She shall not know how his pulses leapt
When over his temples her tresses swept;
As she leaned to give him the jasmine wreath
  She felt his breath, and her face flushed red
With the passionate love that choked her breath,
  And saddens her life now her youth is dead.

A faded woman who waits for death,
And murmurs a name beneath her breath;
A cynical man who scoffs and jeers
  At women and love in the open day,
And at night-time kisses with bitter tears
  A faded fragment of jasmine spray.

—*London Society.*

IN BATTLE.

The Feelings that Soldiers Have When Engaged in Fighting.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* speaks as follows concerning the sensations and conduct of soldiers in battle:

Soldiers are agreed that, however brave a man may be, his feelings during the first quarter of an hour under fire are extremely disagreeable. Much of the reputation which Frenchmen won for that reckless valor called furia francese came from the utter inability of their young troops to stand steady during that first quarter of an hour under a rain of bullets, so that they would charge forward impetuously and break through the enemy's lines with their bayonets. This was all very well in the days of fighting at close range; but in these times, when regiments advance in open order, throwing out skirmishers by twos over a line which may extend for miles, a man has only to fire and obey the bugle about advancing or retreating. Ten minutes after the engagement has begun the field is generally so clouded with smoke that the soldiers cannot see to take aim, and commence firing at random. Then it is that the men of good grit settle down to their work cooly. The first attack of nervousness caused by the whistle of bullets passes off, the shock occasioned by the fall of a comrade close to one's side is mastered, and that "tightness" of heart and dryness of the throat which are but physical symptoms of the instinct of self-preservation give place to a buoyancy of spirits and a desire to move forward. The bugle soon gratifies this wish by sounding an advance, and officers loom through the fog with an encouraging cry of "Forward!" Probably a similar encouragement is being vouchsafed to the opposite forces at the self-same moment, for the tendency of two armies, during the first hour of a battle, is always to march upon each other. Meanwhile the artillery batteries, placed at some distance behind the infantry lines, pound away ceaselessly, and the shells fly with a shrieking noise over the heads of the skirmishers. This is rather encouraging, for it familiarizes the men with that abominable whizz, which resembles nothing so much as the voice of a screech-owl, and it makes them think that the enemy have not got clever gunners. The tug of war begins when the infantry columns get within full range of the artillery. This may happen by accident, through the temporary moving up of a brigade or regiment to a part of the field where the iron hail is pouring; or it may be the result of precise aiming, when the artillery, being stationed on an eminence, command a full view of the enemy's position. In such a case, the infantry which is exposed must be marched out of range with all possible expedition; for a single shell falling into the midst of a massed company is enough to knock it into disorder. But if six, ten, twenty shells fall in rapid succession, ploughing up the earth with a sloshing noise, throwing up clouds of choking, blinding dust, and strewing the ground with dead, then the men are apt to take fright, and will be pretty sure to do so if they see that their officers are disconcerted. And now may occur one of the most critical moments of a battle; for it may chance that two regiments—or, what is worse, two brigades—get entangled; that is to say, a body of men moving off one part of the field to get out of fire, and to turn the enemy's positions if they can, may encounter another body coming in the opposite direction. Both corps are acting under orders from their respective generals and these generals may be two or three miles off, while the commander-in-chief is even further away. So the men come to a standstill, and get "clubbed," while their colonels or brigadiers are hastily conferring as to what had best be done; and if gunners on the other side take a prompt advantage of the situation to limber their pieces round and fire away, there is nothing for it but to charge forward at a double (if there are reserves behind) or to retreat, which always disheartens the men. Many a battle has been lost or won on such a touch as this. That of Gravelotte, for instance, was carried by sheer force of intrepid numbers—regiment after regiment being sent up the slopes through a raking fire of mitrailleuses and artillery, till the French gunners were fairly overwhelmed and driven from their pieces by German rifle-stocks. It was splendid fighting, but the carnage was horrible.

A grand moment in a battle is that when the infantry, after moving forward continuously, find themselves on a part of the ground occupied by the enemy in the early part of the day. This does not always mean that the enemy have been routed, for they may have taken up new positions from strategical reasons; but the former conclusion is very often the correct one, and attendant circumstances help to show the soldier whether his side have got the advantage. If the ground be strewn profusely with rival dead, if gun-carriages are lying about dismounted, if wagons of ammunition and stores have been abandoned—above all, if the enemy no longer return the fire of the advancing force—then the soldier knows that his own army corps at least has prevailed in one part of the field. Perhaps, however, the battle may be raging fiercely in other parts; and sometimes the sound of cannonading miles away may be heard by the soldiers of a particular corps for hours after they have performed their own share of duty by carrying everything before them.

When a corps have secured a position which they have orders to hold, the men stack their arms and proceed to an active forage for provisions and drink among the effects of the enemy. This never lasts long if a corps has its commissariat in good order, for when soldiers have slaked their thirst and eaten something, they are somewhat inclined to lie down on their backs; besides, in modern warfare, parties are immediately told off with pickaxes and spades to throw up earthworks. Unless the methods of warring should be altered, the soldiers of the future will all have shovels of some kind slung about them; as it is, a good general will entrench a position with surprising speed; so that in less than an hour after the enemy have forsaken a spot the advancing corps will have brought up its artillery, placed batteries into position, and opened a lively cannonade to support the other corps. The sooner this is done the better; for a beaten army has been known to rally and return en masse to reattack a position which they had forsaken. This may give rise to a flank movement of the victorious forces, whose unengaged wings, bearing up to the assistance of the corps which has entrenched itself, cuts the enemy's army in two and drives whole regiments forward to be made prisoners. If an entrenched corps be not reattacked, its men may generally conclude that the enemy are being worsted all down the line; and numerous signs soon come up to confirm this. Aides-de-camp scamper up with good news and orders to stay "where you are;" the fire of musketry ceases; that of cannon grows rarer and is soon one-sided, till the mounted officers, who are scaning the distance through their telescopes, begin to report that the enemy are in full retreat. By this time the day is on the wane; and in the evening air sky-rockets are sent up to show what positions the different corps of the victorious army have taken up—happy, when those pale, twinkling lights start up at points which form a complete semi-circle or triangle, thereby denoting that the furthermost posts of the enemy have been occupied. Now tents are pitched, and camp fires lit; the regiments paraded by companies answer to muster roll; and while the wounded are bein cared for and the slain marked down, while the horses are being picketed and the soup is cooking in the big iron pots, the soldiers talk with elation over the day's work, and rejoice to know that the telegraph wires have already flashed home the news that they have done their duty.

WHAT WAS IN ANDRE'S BOOTS.

Exact Copies of the Documentary Evidence of His Being a Spy.

[New York Sun.]

As a controversy is existing as to the propriety of erecting a monument to Major Andre upon American soil, it may be of interest to the readers of the *Sun* to know exactly what was found upon Andre to justify his execution. The accompanying papers are copies of the originals, made by me in 1852 while they were in the custody of my father, then the Secretary of State of this State. The orthography, &c., is the same as the originals, parts of which are obscure. They are now, I believe, in the State Library at Albany.

ROSWELL J. RANDALL.

HEAD QUARRES ROBINSONS }
HOUSE Sepr 22 1780 }

Permit Mr. John Anderson to pass the guards to the white Plains, or below if he chuses. He being on public Business by my Direction

B. ARNOLD. M Gen

HEAD QUARTS ROBINSONS }
HOUSE Sep 25. 1780 }

Joshua Smith Esqr has permission to pass the Guards to the White Plains and to return being on public bussiness by my direction.

B. ARNOLD. Maj Gen.

HEAD QUARTES ROBINSONS }
HOUSE Sep 22, 1780 }

Joshua Smith Esqr has permission to pass with a boat, and their and a flag to Dobbs Ferry, on Public business and to return immediately B ARNOLD.

M. Gen

Fort Arnold is built of Dry Farms and wood is in a ruinous condition and subject to take fire from shells or canasses.

Fort Putnam Stone wanting great repairs. The wall on the East side broke down, and rebuilding From the foundation as the W & south Side have been a chevaux de Frise on the Wt side broke in many Places. The last side open. two Boout Proofs & a provission magazine in the Fort & a slight wooden R——k. A commanding piece of ground 500 yards West between the Fort & No 4,—or Rosbrey hill.

Fort Webb Built of—— & wood a slight work very dry & liable to be set on fire as the approaches are very easy, without defence save a slight abbattis.

Fort Wythys built of stone 5 Feet high the work above Plank filled with earth, the stone work 15 feet, the earth 9 feet thick—no Bombs Proofs, the Batteries without the Fort

Redoubt No 1 On the So side wood 9 feet thick the Wt north & east sides 4 feet thick, no cannon in the Works, a slight abattis, no ditch or Picket.

Cannon on two Batteries, no Bomb Proofs.

Redoubt No 2 The same as No 1 no Bomb Proofs.

Redoubt No 3. a slight wood work 3 feet thick very dry no Bomb Proofs a single abattis, the work easily set on fire—no cannon.

Redoubt No. 4, a wooden work about 10 feet high and four or five feet thick the west side faced with a stone wall 8 feet high and four thick, no Bomb Proof, two six Pounds a slight abbatis a commanding piece of ground 500 yards wt.

The North Redoubt on the east side built of stone 4 feet high, above the stone wood filled in with earth, very dry, no ditch, a Bomb Proof three Batteries without the Fort, a poor abattis, a Rising Piece of ground 500 yards So. the approaches under cannon to within 20 yards.——The work easily fired with faggots dipt in Pitch &c.

South Redoubt, much the same as the North, a commanding piece of Ground 500 yards due East, 2 Batteries without the Fort.

Estimate of the Forces at Wt Point and its dependencies Sept. 13 1780.

A Brigade of Massachusetts Militia.
Stement,
Elijah Hunter.

Mr. J. Johnson . . B. R——n.
Mr. J. Stewart to the care of Joshua Smith Esq r to be left at Head Qr.
Isaac Adams.....5. 5 .5.——

GERMANY, which declined to exhibit at Paris, is seriously thinking of an International Exhibition at Berlin for the year 1881. A number of German engineers have been studying all the arrangements made at Paris for the construction of the temporary buildings, the transport of goods to and from the Champ de Mars, and the railway traffic.

FUNERAL IN THE HOUSE.

The Solemn Services in the House Over a Dead Member.

[Washington Special to New York Post.]

WASHINGTON, January 13—An enormous throng crowds the galleries and floor in the House of Representatives today to witness the last honors that can be paid to Representative Schleicher. The one scene that is common to all mankind is that which fascinates universal attention. It is not a morbid curiosity, but a native instinct that draws to such a scene. There is a dignity and pageantry in the commonest death, but when honor and love surround the scene with what poor pomp their ingenuity can add the spectacle is doubly affecting. Hence we need not feel surprised at this spontaneous gathering, much less censure it as an unbecoming and trifling spirit of curiosity that treats even death as the last sensation.

A funeral in the House of Representatives is a most impressive event. An unaccustomed silence and order rests upon the chamber. The vacant desk and chair are draped in black. Memorial flowers shed a grace, as transitory as the human greatness to which they are a tribute, upon the sombre spot of block that marks the aim of Death. The vast crowd wait in a hum of expectancy until the Speaker beats upon the desk to announce that the last rites are now to be paid. The members rise, and the Senators file down the aisle to seats reserved for their expected presence. This entry made, the Representatives resume their seats, but the harsh rap of the mallet calls them and the visiting Senate to their feet again, while, after announcement the venerable figures of the Supreme Court, in robes of honor more sacred than life itself, pass to their seats upon the left of the Speaker. Another pause, again broken by the startling rap of the mallet, and the President of the United States is announced; and, accompanied by his constitutional advisers, the chief citizen enters to pay respect to one whom the people delegated to share with him the responsibility of government.

When all are thus gathered the remains are brought for the last time to the place of duty, which, wherever found, is the field of honor. The chaplain reads from the Scriptures, offers a petition to Him who made and who has claimed the clay we vainly deck with such display, pronounces what eulogies the occasion prompts, a benediction is asked, the audience views the body in the coffin, and the spectacle of death is over.

CUSHING AND CHOATE.

Peculiarities of Cushing's and Why he Made no Mark.

[Albany Law Journal.]

The late Caleb Cushing and Choate, at a trial where they represented different sides, were both anxious for an adjournment. As this was an unusual thing for either, after the adjournment, Mr. Gerrish, a friend, asked Choate the reason. This is his account: Said I, "How is it that you were ready for a continuance to-day? It is a little odd of you." Choate replied, "Oh, I am a little pressed with business, and can afford to let this case stand over." Said I, "Choate, this is sheer nonsense. I'll tell you what the matter is. You are afraid of Cushing." "So I am," was the reply, "and I am not ashamed to own it, either." "Well, well," said I. "this is pretty good. The idea of Rufus Choate being frightened! What on earth do you fear in Cushing?" "Mr. Gerrish, I will tell you. I am afraid of his overwhelming knowledge of the law." In the afternoon Cushing came into the office. I went for him at once. "Caleb, what was the matter to-day? Why didn't you insist on trying that case?" "Oh!" he replied; "the weather is warm, and we have much to attend to, and I didn't care to hurry matters." "Now, Cushing, be honest; were you not a little afraid of Choate?" "Well, Gerrish, to be candid about it, I was. Are you satisfied now?" I then inquired what he feared Choate for. "Do you think," said I, "that he knows any more law than you do?" "No, Sir, I don't," was the answer; "but I'm afraid of the man's influence with a jury, right or wrong."

WHY CUSHING MADE NO MARK.

Of the character of the late Caleb Cushing "Templeton," the Boston correspondent of the Hartford *Courant*, says:

"He had a haughty, intellectual feeling that the white race was superior, and the thought that the other race was to share in the control of this government moved him to unwonted depth of resentment. Beyond this, politics was to him all his life a game. He played for its prizes, and he went to one side or the other as he saw the prospect of finding them. It is for this reason that, with all his transcendent talent, he made no more mark upon history. Mr. Cushing's worst misfortune was that in addition to being without convictions, he had little heart and less human sympathy. Had his wife lived it might have been otherwise. He was devotedly attached to her. She was the daughter of Judge Wilde, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and a woman of remarkable intellectual grace and vigor. She entered into all his ambitions, and aided him to attain place and favor. Her death occurred early."

COD-FISH ARISTOCRACY.

The Fondness of Washington Society for Titles.

[Inter-Ocean's Washington Letter.]

I saw a newspaper paragraph the other day commenting upon the vulgar way of some society writers in tacking the husband's official title to the wife's name. "Mrs. Secretary Evarts," "Mrs. Comptroller of the currency Knox," "Mrs. Third Assistant Secretary of State Payson," and "Mrs. Assistant Secretary Bell," were used as examples; not that the ladies themselves advertise their official connections, for none of them would be guilty of such vulgarity, but women writers, who are paid by the column, have to lug in these long titles; and I may say that some society women, who have little else but their husband's official positions to sustain their social relations, encourage it. In the published announcements of New Year's receptions which were furnished to the newspapers, I saw several examples of this snobbery. For instance, it was announced simultaneously in all the papers the 31st of December that "Mrs. Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General ——— will not receive to-morrow." The Third Assistant Postmaster General was out of town for a few days, and a clerk was authorized to act temporarily in his place, whose wife seized her opportunity to appear in print with a title.

I have seen the visiting card of a member of Congress and his wife, which was, of course printed by their direction, and used by the lady, which reads (a fictitious name substituted, of course):

"Hon. Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, M. C."

There was a member from Kentucky here in the last Congress whose cards read:

"Hon. John Smith,
"Representative in Congress from the ——— District, Kentucky."

Weekly Post.

TERMS: ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

DAILY POST, one year, by mail.....$8 00
DAILY POST, six months, by mail..... 4 50
DAILY POST, three months, by mail..... 2 25

THE WEEKLY POST.

POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

ONE COPY, one year.....$2 00
CLUBS OF FIVE, or over..... 1 50

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1879

COMPLAINTS have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscription must be paid in advance, and as we use the Dix mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain the date when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We offer to every subscriber of The Weekly Post from and after January 1st, 1879, until further notice, a Beautiful Engraving. We offer, in addition, to every subscriber the full value of their subscription in a thoroughly live, readable newspaper. We ask Democrats and our friends everywhere to exert themselves in extending the circulation of The Post. We will furnish specimen copies on application.

THE TENTH CENSUS.

It will be the duy of the present Congress to frame a bill regulating the taking of the tenth census of the United States, in 1880, and if it fails to do so, he enumeration will be made under the law of 1850, which still exists and under which the census was taken in 1860 and 1870. There is need of a new law, for statistical science has made great progress within twenty years, both is the manner of taking the census and the quantity and quality of information desirable.

The first census was taken in 1790, and showed a total population of 3,929,214 in seventeen States and Territories, the additions to the original thirteen being Maine, Kentucky, Tennessee and Vermont. In 1790 no State reached a million of population. Virginia was the Empire State of the Union, with 747,610 population; Pennsylvania came next with 434,733—about half the present population of Philadelphia; North Carolina came next with 393,751; Massachusetts fourth with 378,387; New York fifth with 340,120. There have been wonderful changes in the course of empire since then. New York in 1880 will probably exceed five millions and Pennsylvania four millions. The percentage of increase in the population of the Union has varied but little, save in the decade of the civil war. The rate has been as follows:

Decade.	Percentage.
1790—1800	35.10
1801—1810	36.38
1810—1820	33 06
1820—1830	32.61
1830—1840	33.52
1840—1850	35.83
1850—1860	35.11
1860—1870	22.65

The last figures are eloquent as to the ravages of civil war.

General WALKER, who was Superintendent of the Census of 1870, is our highest authority on such matters, and has given his views to the Joint Committee of Congress engaged in preparing a bill for taking the census next year. Mr. COX of New York, has introduced a bill for the purpose and it has been sent back to the committee, and will probably be adopted as the basis of their measure. The work of enumeration, it is generally agreed, will not be confided to United States Marshals and their deputies, but an attempt made to secure more competent agents. By Mr. COX's bill Supervisors of the Census are to be nominated by the governors of the States to the Interior Department, and these Supervisors designate the enumerators. This makes the bill non-partisan. These Supervisors are to number 150, and of course in many States there will be more than one. The special expert work is to be done by agents selected by the Superintendent of the Census and proper remuneration is provided. The bill limits the expense to $3,000,000. The census of 1870 cost $3,360,000. The census is to be taken the first of June, 1880, and is to be concluded in a month. In all cities of over 10,000 population it is to be concluded in two week, so as to make it as near a photograph as possible. The bill also proposes a subvention, as it is called, to the States for an additional census in 1885. This section provides that if any State will take a census five years after the Federal decennial census and on the same plan and schedules, the Federal Government will defray half the expenses properly reckoned. The main feature of Mr. COX's bill is that it provides for special, experienced men to gather the facts of our resources and business, labor, wages, transportation, insurance, debts, &c.

It is not improbable that in Congress, the question of representation as suggested by Senator BLAINE, in connection with "intimidation," may get mixed up in the discussions on the census bill, and is thus made to assume a party phase, but we trust not. There is nothing political in getting at exact information on the subject of population, race, etc., and resulting questions can come up afterwards. There is great propriety in withdrawing from the United States Marshals all participation in the work, for, as a class, not even excluding the portly and good natured HALL of this district, they are the most virulent partizans in the land, and would "run" the census taking as a tender of the GRANT campaign in 1880.

SHERMAN'S NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

The increase of the public debt nearly a hundred millions of dollars during 1878, with an increase of the annual interest charge nearly two millions of dollars, is an achievement of JOHN SHERMAN'S, that his panegyrists pass over in the daintiest manner possible; he gets credit at the expense of the Almighty and the farmers, for the great crops in America and the short ones in Europe, which have made possible the extraordinary shipments of our produce abroad, and the consequent balance of trade in our favor, equalizing the value of gold and greenbacks, while as a matter of fact he had no more to do with it than GRANT or BISMARCK. It is prosperity achieved in spite of him. But there is a financial achievement for which SHERMAN is directly responsible. Comparing the debt statement of January 1, 1879, with that of a year ago, we have these figures:

Bonded debt January 1, 1878!

	Bonds.	Annual Int.
6 per cent	$ 748,667,200	$44,920,032
5 per cent	703,266,650	35,183,332
4½ per cent	200,000,000	9,000,000
4 per cent	74 900.000	2,996,000
Totals	$1,726,833,850	$92,099,364

Bonded debt January 1, 1879!

	Bonds	Annual Int.
6 per cent	$ 657 846.200	$39,470,772
5 per cent	703 266,650	35,183,33:
4½ per cent	250,000,000	11,250,000
4 per cent	198,700,000	7,948,600
Totals	$1,80 ,812,853	$93,852,104

These figures show important facts, lost sight of in the glorification of SHERMAN, by his toadies of the press and the banking house. He has increased the bonded debt of the country in the twelve months ending with 1878, $82,979,000, while on the debt as it stood on the first of January, 1879, the annual interest is $1,752,740 greater than it was on the first of January, 1878.

This is the Macawber plan of getting along. Revelling in prosperity by putting out more due bills and paying more interest.

THE *Gazette*, some time ago, was much disturbed by the William and Mary College bill, in Congress, to reimburse that venerable institution for losses caused by the destruction of its buildings in the early part of the war. It proclaimed it the entering wedge for a cart load of rebel claims. It will relieve our neighbor, we know, the fact that the bill was defeated by a Democratic House on Friday, by a vote of 87 ayes to 128 nays. It had previously passed a Republican House, and would have gone through a Republican Senate, but for want of time to act on it. Nearly all the Northern Democrats, and several from the South voted against the bill on Friday, while such Republicans as LORING of Massachusetts, Governor COX of Ohio, and MONROE of the Oberlin district, voted for it. In the debate on the bill, Mr. GOODE of Virginia, one of the leading Southern members, gave his views on the subject of rebel war claims in this way:

He denied the bill was a war claim. The people of the South did not now expect and never had expected, that the losses incurred by individuals as incidents of the war would be reimbursed to them. They had gone into the war with their eyes wide open. They had staked everything and lost, and they accepted their loss as the fate of war. Continuing he said:—I tell the gentlemen and Congress, as far as the question of war claims is concerned, we will give him a receipt in full, and he may put in this bill that it is not to be regarded as a recognition of war claims so far as individuals are concerned. We will put it on the ground that it is a bill to provide for and encourage and advance the great cause of education in our land.

RANDOLPH TUCKER of Virginia, on this same subject of war claims, declared during the debate "that the people of the South were as tired of them as the people of any other part of the country, and that for himself he would stand at the door of the Treasury and resist any claim that was not based on legal and equitable grounds."

IF the accounts received of the killing of the captive Cheyenne Indians, at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, on Friday morning are correct, a most disgraceful page has been added to the history of the nation. The Omaha *Herald* explains why the Indians chose almost certain death to win their freedom. The Cheyennes are a branch of the great Sioux nation, and their native hunting grounds are the hills, the ravines, and the rolling prairies of Dakota, Wyoming and Nebraska. A transfer to the Indian Territory is as distasteful to them as it would be for a contented resident of New England to be compelled to emigrate to Arkansas. When the decision that they should be sent back to the Indian territory from whence they had recently made their escape, was made known to the Cheyennes they positively declined to go. The military thereupon had recourse to a method of compulsion, the cruelty of which may be comprehended, by any one who knows what a Nebraska winter is. The Cheyennes were confined in a large room, without food or fuel, and in that condition they appear to have remained for several days and nights, until they made their desperate outbreak Friday morning. They then preferred to run the gauntlet of their guards and die, if need be, on their native prairies, rather than perish by cold and slow starvation.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

GATH'S ticket for 1880 is GRANT and Gen. JOE JOHNSTON, but then GATH is not bound to stick to it longer than twenty-four hours.

IT is noted as a sign of returning good times that BEECHER'S pew rents have increased over last year. The theatres, however, show a falling off.

THE weather has been colder in some parts of the South during the past two weeks than it has been since 1820, fifty-eight years ago. The cold wave is welcomed as the destroyer of existing yellow fever germs.

THE people who hankered after an old fashioned winter are now satisfied. The seasons move in cycles, and if they only live long enough will find the same kind of weather occurring every thirty or forty years. It is good "sledding" now.

JUSTICES CLIFFORD and FIELD dissenting, the Supreme Court decides that arrests of Federal officers during the war, made without warrants, and holding parties in confinement indefinitely without the benefit of habeas corpus, are constitutional and legal, as well as right.

OF all the cold blooded and cowardly murders of recent times, that for which HUNTER suffered at Camden, N. J., Friday, was the worst. In crime, the man showed no scruples or trepidation. In judgment, he was a trembling craven wretch, and was carried to the gallows in the arms of the officers, stupefied with brandy. The execution was a horrid botch and a disgrace to humanity.

GOLDEN words are those with which Governor ROBINSON of New York closes his message. "The laws which we enact," he says, "do not express our will; they are the voice of the people. The money which we handle belongs to them, and not to us. We can only take it from them for the legitimate purposes of government. More than this is robbery. Official generosity is official crime." We would not be surprised to see the name of Governor ROBINSON filling the second place on the Democratic ticket in 1880.

IF the seven hundred thousand voters of Pennsylvania, who cast their ballots in November, had before them the Legislature's alternative on the Senatorship—CAMERON or AGNEW—how would the vote be? Would it not be a liberal allowance to give DON a couple of hundred thousand votes? On a square issue of that kind, would not the late Chief Justice take the votes of five out of every seven citizens. If the anti-CAMERON Republicans knew the backing they have with the people they would be neither coaxed, bribed or bullied.

AS A rule, the officers of the United States Senate have held their positions with such tenacity as to insure long tenure. The average term of a secretary of that body has been fifteen years. Since the organization under the present Constitution there have been but six secretaries. These were OTIS of Massachusetts, who served from 1789 to 1814; CUTTS of New Hampshire, from 1814 to 1825; LOWRIE of Pennsylvania, from 1825 to 1836; DICKENS of Pennsylvania, who served for twenty-five years, from 1836 to 1861; FORNEY of Pennsylvania, from 1861 to 1868, and GORHAM of California, the present incumbent.

BY the death of Mr. SCHLEICHER of Texas, the number of Congressmen who have died since the opening of the present session, six weeks ago, is increased to four, the others being WILLIAMS of Michigan, DOUGLASS of Virginia, and HARTRIDGE of Georgia. The loss of few members could be more generally lamented than will be this of Mr. SCHLEICHER, whose service in the House had been characterized by both intelligence and integrity. Representative THORNBURG of Tennessee, is reported dangerously ill. Mr. SCHLEICHER was the only one of the deceased members who had been elected to the next Congress.

GOV. GARCELON of Maine, in his hard money message, objected to the National banks as "based upon a principle manifestly unjust, and which practically gives to the capitalist double or treble interest on his investment, and thereby increases the burdens of the people who receive in return no valid compensation," and he said: "In view of such facts, if the authority to issue Treasury notes to a fixed amount, and sufficient for the necessities of business, under the Constitution is clear and unmistakable, there will be no doubt as to which method the people will prefer." The Governor is undoubtedly sound in his inferences, and certainly not mistaken as to the preferences of the people. The constitutionality of Treasury notes we have never heard denied. They were issued under the administrations of JEFFERSON, MADISON and JACKSON.

THE POTTER Committee had before it on Saturday, THOMAS S. KELLY, Gov. KELLOGG'S messenger in the Executive Departmena of Louisiany, in 1876-'77, who testified to the forgery of two of the names attached to the electoral certificate, on which forged certificate the 8-to-7 Commission awarded the vote of the State to HAYES. KELLY let it be understood he was the forger, acting, we suppose, under orders from KELLOGG and the "visiting statesmen." The Committee refused to receive, as evidence an *ex parte* affidavit of one ST. MARTIN, made in New Orleans, accusing members of the Committee of inciting witness to perjury, but passed a resolution to inform SHERMAN whose witness ST. MARTIN is, that he could put him on the stand and examine him touching matters embraced in the affidavit. ST. MARTIN appears to be in the testifying business for SHERMAN in place of MRS. JENK'S, who has earned an office for her husband.

BISMARCK is the most audacious of rulers, and is handling Germany as if the age had been set three hundred years back. The Socialist law pretty thoroughly destroys the liberty of press and speech, and the right to hold meetings, and for the people to associate for any purpose whatever. But he has gone a step beyond this, and promulgated a law which effectually disposes of the right of free discussion in the Imperial Parliament. A deputy making a speech deemed reprehensible by a committee of the body, can be expelled, as well as lose the right to a further election. Publication of the speech is punishable by fine and imprisonment. The bill is nominally aimed at the Socialist deputies, but the law could be applied to any member objectionable to the majority. The purpose of the Government to press the bill has created intense excitement in Germany, and even Conservative journals denounce it as substantially abolishing Parliament and instituting a dictatorship.

GOVERNOR TALBOT of Massachusetts, did a very creditable thing in his message to the Legislature. In urging the necessity of economy in appropriations he said: "It seems to be conceded that, under the provisions of the Constitution, the Legislature cannot reduce the salary of a chief magistrate while in office, but may establish in advance that of his successor. I desire to remove all embarrassment on this point, by suggesting that this salary should be made to conform to the standard existing before the war, and by stating that the present Executive will content himself with the sum you may deem 'honorable' and 'sufficient' for his successor." Here is a gentle hint to Governor HOYT. Every workingman in his wages, merchant and manufacturer in his profits, farmer in selling his produce—in fact, every shade of labor by the head or hand—has gone back to "hard pan." Why not the Governor? His salary of ten thousand dollars a year, with a luxuriantly furnished mansion, is a relic of extreme inflation. He gets more in one year than BIGLER, CURTIN, SHUNK, POLLOCK and that class of Governors did in a whole term of three years. HOYT, in his speeches, was fond of talking of getting back to a solid basis. Suppose he tries it on himself, in the matter of salary.

The Tinkle of Seward's Bell.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in passing upon a case of arbitrary arrest during the war, seems to have affirmed the right of the provost marshals of those days to arrest citizens without due process of law and imprison them without giving them an opportunity for trial and judgment. The case brought before the Court was no more of an outrage than many others which never reached the Courts, but to the younger generation will read like a story from the history of the dark ages in Europe. A provost marshal arrested a citizen in Vermont without warrant or process of law, and locked him up in the State prison, where he was kept six months, without being given any opportunity to be tried, and was finally released on bail, after the United States Grand Jury had refused to find a bill against him. The excuse was that he was suspected of having incited two substitutes to desertion from the army, and the motive of the arrest was, according to his declaration, the extortion of money from him. He brought suit for damages, and the lower court overruled the provost marshal's defence, which rested upon the authority given him by certain proclamations of the President and Acts of Congress and upon the after discovery of facts justifying his suspicions. The Supreme Court now overrules this decision of the lower court, but gives to Justice Fields and Justice Clifford an opportunity to declare, in dissentient opinions, the wholesome doctrine, that "when the law can act every other mode of punishing supposed crimes is itself an enormous crime."

The Season of Marriage.

There were reported to the Bureau of Statistics in New York city last year 7,629 marriages against 7,129 in 1877. Thus there was a gain of just 500 marriages. This indicates a hopeful improvement in the material condition of the people. By comparison with the statistics of Massachusetts, which are gathered with great care, it is shown that about one person in sixty-five of the inhabitants were married in New York, to one in sixty-eight in Massachusetts. The rate, however, is not so high as that of England or Germany in 1876; but the marriage rate in those countries must decline under the hard times which are now afflicting them as they afflicted us for five years. The figures show that in New York as in England more weddings occurred during the last three months of the year than in any other quarter. October heads the twelve with 750 marriages, and November comes next with 748. In 1877 October also was the favorite month with brides. The difference in the number of weddings for the several months is never so great in the city as throughout the State. The fewest marriages, 472, took place in August; and July was also a poor month for weddings, showing only 555; but February was even worse than July, with its 507 brides. With slight variations, about the same proportion is maintained from year to year, the happy pairs shunning the months when the weather is disagreeable, and choosing those when it is most propitious for their unions.

Some Facts About Indians.

The joint committees of the Senate and House on the transfer of the Indian bureau, have managed to secure a good deal of scattered information about the noble red man. There are 185 tribes of Indians in the United States and 74 agents. Of reservations there are 43, and these embrace 150,000,000 acres of land. The salaries of agents amount to $103,000 a year. The employes at the several agencies receive $251,781 a year. These embrace teachers, farmers, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc. In the Indian Territory there are 34 different tribes. In New York there are 5,100 Indians; in North Carolina, 2,300; in Wisconsin, 16,000; in Minnesota, 17,000. Many of the Indians visited by the committee are thoroughly civilized, having their houses, their farms, their school houses and all the appliances of civilization. Of the Indian children in the United States 6,500 go to school regularly, and during the past year 1,060 houses were built by the Indians as residences. The total number of houses occupied by Indians is 23,000. On the Umatilla reservation, in Oregon, there are 20,000 horses.

IT is found that suicides are more frequent in San Francisco than in other city in the Union. On an average of the last ten years it is shown that one person in four thousand of San Francisco died by his own hand against an average of one in eight thousnd of the population of New York city during the past two years, one in ten thousand in Brooklyn during the year 1876 and one in fourteen thousand in Philadelphia during the year 1877. The *Chronicle* attempts to ask two causes of this undesirable supremacy:

"One, the insolation in which many men find themselves in San Francisco; the demoralization and distress arising from speculation in mining stocks. It is shown that in more than one-half of the suicides recorded, the victims had no relative in this State and no one on whom they could call for aid, when suffering from sickness or misfortune, and under these circumstances, bereft of all means or opportunity of assistance, they gave up all hope and took their own lives. It is shown, too, that in proportion as mining stock has increased, so has the number of suicides."

"BOB WHITE."

An Appeal to the Farmer for the Partridge.

PITTSBURGH, January 9.—Won't you make an appeal to the farmers for "Bob White?"

A few rails and brush and a little grain scattered about the farm will help them wonderfully.

In 1854 they were almost exterminated by a storm like this, and little help through your paper will save hundreds of them.

Yours truly, J. S. B.

—This appeal is sufficient for the purpose, and we have no doubt our weekly readers will honor it as it deserves to be. Our correspondent also invites the attention of the country press to the subject, and wants their aid to help "Bob White" weather the winter.

EDUCATION SOUTH.

Some of the Results That Follow Home Rule.

[From the New Orleans Democrat.]

A most flattering report comes from all the Southern States in the matter of public education. There never have been so many schools open in South Carolina as at present and the attendance of colored children at these is extraordinary. The same can be said of Alabama, where, as some of the papers in the central portion of the State declare, the negroes show more disposition to take advantage of the public schools than the whites. We all know how it is in this State. Under Radical rule the school funds were used almost wholly in politics. The ability of the Radicals to hold on to our State Government so long as they did was due largely to our school fund, which always furnished them with campaign funds. All is changed today. In the last campaign the Democratic leaders promised the negroes schools, and they have nobly kept their pledge. This is appreciated by our colored people, who are wisely taking advantage of the opportunity offered them to secure an education.

It is impossible to estimate the improvement among them just yet; the new regime has not been in power long enough for that. The school returns of a neighboring State, however, (Georgia) enable us to see how much the Southern State Democratic governments have done for the negro in the way of education. In 1874, some short time after Radical rule had ended in Georgia, there were 186,244 educatable persons in that State between the ages of ten and eighteen unable to read and write, most of them ignorant negroes. To-day there are only 85,630, that is, under a Democratic State Government—100,614 ignorant persons, mostly negroes, have been taught to read and write.

This is what the Republicans never did for the negro. They found him ignorant and uneducated, but they never attempted to improve him. The Southern Democrats are doing this to-day. Is there any wonder that the negro has ceased to vote the Republican ticket?

GOVERNOR-ELECT HOYT.

One of Them Literary Fellows Among the Historians.

Our new Governor visited the Historical Society the other day and was introduced with the honors. He made the following exceedingly clever response:

I owe you my most sincere thanks for this opportunity to visit your hall and for the kindness and cordiality with which my presence here to-night has been greeted. In a general way I have been aware of the work you have been doing and propose to do in order fittingly to preserve the records and actions of those who founded the Province and organized the Republic and who have conducted the affairs of so great and so free a Commonwealth. With much reluctance I must confess that I had inadequately conceived the full scope of your purpose and work. I appreciate well the care, scholarship and conscience involved in your scheme. A loving and patriotic regard for the memory of those who have done so much for us could alone hold you up to the continuous and thorough labors you have, for half a century, been bestowing upon the precious records you possess. It should be a source of pride and glory for the membership here that it has grown out of the private and cheerful contributions of time and money by yourselves.

Judging from my own immature knowledge of your plans, I do not err when I say you have conducted your business too modestly, and that you have a right to call your fellow citizens of the whole State to a more generous co-operation. I cheerfully pledge what of personal or official influence I may have to further your designs in any way you may suggest. There are scattered through all the counties of our State gentlemen of leisure and culture who are interesting themselves in the collection and preservation of the local records, letters, manuscripts, etc., which constitute the basis of accurate history. The centennial exhibition here, the recently celebrated centennials at Valley Forge and Wyoming, have been rich in developing enthusiasm in this direction. We are reminded of the virtues practiced by those who have gone before us. Speaking personally, and out of local experience, I may say, as I had occasion to remark to our Valley Forge friends a few days since, that in the wonderful material interests organized in the Wyoming Valley, the tremendous energies we handled, mostly expended in money-making, and in seeking prosperity, we had about forgotten that we had any ancestry to whom we owed anything—forgotten that there had been any past—and, I am sorry to say, acted as though there was no hereafter. The present price of coal stocks has reminded us of the latter, and has taken much of the former out of us.

By tradition I fear my people in Northeastern Pennsylvania are regarded by most of you here as "intruders"—so the statutes of the State used to call the Connecticut settlers in "the seventeen townships." A record in your vaults, shown me to-night, calls our Yankee friend, John Franklin, "the chief of the banditti." Well, that is long agone. While the Connecticut settler was assailed in turn by the Pennamite, the Indians and the Tory, the equity of his title as the settler and improver of the wilderness was finally recognized, and we owe it to the wisdom and the justice of Quaker and Pennamite lawyers of Philadelphia that statutes were framed which meted out justice to them. But I am violating the law of the society—that there is to be no speech making. I am gratified for this occasion, and again thank you for your consideration.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

IN Washington the old heel-and-toe polka is superseding the waltz.

JERUSALEM is adding fifteen hundred to its Jewish population every year.

CALIFORNIA has a profitable and growing cheese trade with China, Australia, and South America.

SENATOR SPENCER and ex-Congressman Platt are owners of a mine in the Black Hills, and it gives them $8,000 a month.

A SON of Sitting Bull, Samuel Ptesauwicasa, has been converted to Christianity at the Cheyenne agency in Wyoming Territory.

MRS. DON CAMERON will remain for a while with her afflicted mother, while Miss Cameron will preside over her father's household in Washington.

THE English government is paying Afghans—men and women—$6 apiece for a doubtful loyalty, while English men and women at home are starving!

THE French do not understand the love of the English for the late Princess Alice and the *Saturday Review* says the reason is that the French have not found it easy to love soverigns.

SENATOR DORSEY of Arkansas, on the expiration of his term of office, will travel with his family through France in a chaise. Mrs. Dorsey is said to be the handsomest woman in public life.

DIPHTHERIA has for two years raged in some districts of Hungary. In one town 2,135 persons out of 20,000 have lately been attacked, and 927 have died. The malady also prevails in Vienna.

SECRETARY EVARTS, dressed in black broadcloth, stood among the gaily bedecked members of the diplomatic corps, at the President's reception, the other day. An eight-year-old boy, who had accompanied a gentleman into the room, pointed to the Secretary of State and said: "Grandpa, is that man there too poor to buy a dress?"

JUDGE JOHNSON of Cincinnati, in granting a divorce to a man of seventy-two, who had a few years before married a woman of fifty, told him that he ought not to have married at his age, and that he showed very poor judgment in marrying against the advice of his children. "If I had the power," the Judge added, "I would enjoin you from marrying again."

FANNY DAVENPORT gives this description of Irving, the London actor: "He is like an ugly caricature of Booth, with little bits of twinkling eyes, dark skin, and one leg is so much shorter than the other that he walks with a decided halt. I almost dreaded to see him as *Hamlet*, but, do you know, his acting was so wonderful that no one could think of his looks."

JOE JEFFERSON stopped short at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on Monday night and Tuesday afternoon started for New Orleans. The trouble between Mr. Fiske and Mr. Harkins brought about the unexpected closing of the theatre. Tickets had been sold for Monday evening's performance, and yesterday a number of disappointed persons crowded around the box office to get their money back.

MR. CHARLES BRADLAUGH has announced himself as a candidate for the British Parliament from Northampton. He advocates the abolition of the law of primogeniture, resistance to the present extravagant national expenditures, the separation of church and State, the abolition of hereditary peerages in the House of Lords, household suffrages in counties, shorter sessions of Parliament, and woman suffrage.

MR. MCKEE RANKIN purposes to take "The Danites" to London in the spring. The popularity of Joaquin Miller there and the interest taken in American border life will give the play an advantage in London, and it has strength enough of its own to win success anywhere. "The Danites" has proved a mint to Mr. Rankin, who has just been buying an island on the Detroit river where he is going to start a stock farm.

THE lottery drawings in France are to commence on the 15th of January. The grand 150,000 francs prize will be first drawn; then about 2,000 prizes, each exceeding 2,000 francs in value, which at 25c a day will last eight days; next the smaller prizes, which at 3,000 a day will occupy about twelve days; and, lastly, two prizes of 50,000 francs and 100,000 francs. Meanwhile the tickets are a drug in the market even at the rate of one franc forty centimes a piece.

CONGRESSMAN HARTRIDGE of Georgia, deceased on Wednesday, declined a third election for the reason, as he said, that be was too poor to remain in Congress. It is generally believed that he would have been the next Governor of Georgia, as his name was first on the list of candidates for the nomination, and his nomination meant success. He was only forty-six years of age and leaves a wife and six children. Fortunately for his family his life was insured for $20,000.

THE Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of James I., had so many windows to his dwelling that it was known in London as the Glass House. Numerous Scotchmen came to London with the King, who were obnoxious to the Duke, and he organized parties to break their windows. Some Scotchmen, in return, broke his windows and the King remarked to the Duke: "Steenie, those who live in glass houses should be carefu' how they fling stanes," and thus arose the well-known proverb.

CALIFORNIA is experiencing the coldest weather known in that State since 1850. The temperature during the winter has most frequently ranged between 40° and 65° Fahrenheit. This winter it has fallen to 15°, and in some places even lower. To the residents on the Pacific coast this is much more trying than it would be in the East. In San Diego, where bananas and oranges grow, the thermometer has fallen to 22°. There are fears that the trees will be injured and that the next crops may be materially affected.

IN his address at the funeral of Bayard Taylor, in Berlin, the Rev. Dr. Thompson cited a little incident at least as characteristic of the ingenious Disraeli himself as it is of Bayard Taylor. In speaking of Mr Taylor's brief career in Berlin Dr. Thompson said:

Mr Taylor himself took an honest satisfaction in a position which so worthily crowned the labors and the training of his life. He was in the sphere for which he was fitted, with which he was satisfied. I shall not forget the frank pleasure with which he told me of his intercourse with the personal celebrities brought together at the Congress, and especially how the author of "Coningsby" and "Tancred," taking him warmly by the hand, said, "Taylor, Bayard Taylor, how glad I am to see the man whom I have so long known."

WASHINGTON.

Sherman's Desperate Game Before the Potter Committee.

His Counsel Presents the Affidavit of St. Martin.

Stenger to Prove Its Entire Falsity at the Proper Time.

A CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—A caucus of Republican Senators yesterday was called by Senator Edmunds to take action on the order of business, and a committee on the subject was appointed to report at a future meeting. During the proceedings there was an interchange of views on political questions and as to what would best advance the interests of the Republican party. The subject of protecting all citizens, particularly those of the South, in their rights under the Constitution was discussed, all agreeing that the enforcement of the laws for this purpose would greatly strengthen the party.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

It seems generally conceded the Burnside bill for the reorganization of the army cannot pass. The bill as a whole will be vigorously opposed by some of the ablest members of both Houses on the ground it tends to subordinate the War Department and even the President himself to the General of the army, and to establish a sort of military autocracy which is not in harmony with the wishes of the people, or the spirit of our institutions. Some of its leading opponents do not hesitate to say that the authority which it gives the General of the army is, not only in excess, but wholly unconstitutional. Under the conviction that the bill, in its present shape, or any shape which it is likely to assume, will fail to receive the approval of Congress, Representative Atkins, with counsel, and suggestive co-operation of some of the ablest officers of the army, has prepared another, which, although it has the same general object as the Burnside bill, differs considerably from the latter in its methods and details.

Its principal provisions are as follows: The army is to be reduced to the desired strength, not by summary dismissals, or enforced retirements, but by the slower operation of natural laws; vacancies created by death, casualties and resignations are to be left unfilled. Regiments are to consolidated as their effective strength decreases, and the whole army—line and staff alike—are allowed to gradually shrink to the desired numerical limits. The retired list, instead of being restricted to 400, is to be made as large as the necessities of the service may require, and all officers, without exception, are to be placed on the list as fast as they become incapacitated for active duty, or reach the age of sixty-two. In the meantime, the supply of new officers from West Point is to be cut off. The bill provides that members of the next two classes graduating from that academy shall, if they so desire, receive $750 each, upon the completion of their studies, and be permitted to return to their homes, subject to recall at the expiration of two years, if their services are required. The provisions of the bill with regard to the reduction of the number of regiments in the army are similar to those of the Burnside bill. The army, however, is placed under supreme control of the Secretary of War, subject only to the higher authority the President, as commander-in-chief. The power of the General of the army, instead of being increased, as by the Burnside bill, is strictly limited as to its present bounds.

The bill provides for the adoption of the "battalion system," regimental organization, and makes a change in the present rule of promotion as regards the First and Second Lieutenants. Lieutenants can now be advanced only in regiments to which they are attached, while Captains and Majors may be promoted to higher ranks in other regiments belonging to the same army service. This difference the bill proposes to abolish, by giving Lieutenants the same eligibility to promotion in other regiments that higher officers enjoy. The general features of the proposed reorganization of staff departments are similar to those attached to the Army Appropriation bill by the House last session, and, subsequently, abandoned. The interchangeability line and staff officers, which is the much criticised feature of the Burnside bill, is not included in this substitute. Other changes of greater or less importance, are made in details of army organization, but the above are the salient features of the proposed law.

It is now under consideration by the sub-committee on the Army Appropriation bill, and it is believed the latter will recommend to the full committee the adoption at least of some of its more important provisions. If, however, it should not be incorporated in that bill, it will shortly be introduced, either by Mr. Atkins or Hewitt (N. Y.), on its own merits as a substitute for the bill of Generals Burnside and Banning.

SESSION OF THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

The Potter Committee yesterday considered the question whether the affidavit of St. Martin's, former Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the Committee, confessing that he had sworn falsely before the Sub-committee, and casting imputations upon Representative Stenger in that connection, should be placed upon record, or affiant be placed upon the stand. Mr. McMahon favored the latter course. Mr. Reed, Messrs. Cox of Ohio, and Hiscock advocated the placing of the affidavit on record.

Mr. Stenger said it was natural anybody accused of a crime should be confronted with the accuser. Therefore, if the so-called affidavit was admitted to the record, he should ask that certain papers in his possession, showing under what circumstances the affidavit was procured, etc., should also be recorded.

After further debate the resolution offered by Mr. Blackburn was adopted by a party vote, Democrats, 6, Republicans, 3, that the Chairman return to counsel Secretary Sherman's affidavit, and further inform Secretary Sherman that St. Martin will be examined touching matters embraced in the affidavit, should Secretary Sherman or any member of the committee so desire. Mr Stenger did not vote.

Thomas S. Kelly, (colored) who sent a letter to the Chairman some time ago stating he was familiar with the fraudulent Louisiana Presidential certificates and had placed marks on them to prove it, testified that in December, 1876, he was Governor Kellogg's messenger, and was present when the first certificate was signed. The witness pointed out the signatures of Jeffrion and Laesee, two of the Presidential electors as having been forged.

The Chairman It has been said you forged those signatures. What have you to say to that?

Witness—I can't answer that question.

The Chairman—Did you sign either of the names of Jeffrion or Levisse?

Witness—The general suspicion is that I signed the paper. If I should now say that I signed it, people would say that I was a fool for telling that, and if I should say I did not they would say it was no more than they would expect. The witness later informed the committee were not familiar with the laws of Louisiana, and if he should say he did forge the names they could not protect him. He finally expressed a wish to consult counsel before answering the question. The committee then gave him till Tuesday morning next to frame a response and adjourned till that time.

PARADISE—A HINDOO LEGEND.

A Hindoo died—a happy thing to do
When twenty years united to a shrew,
Released, he hopefully for entrance cries
Before the gates of Brahma's Paradise,
"Hast been through Purgatory?" Brahma said,
"I have been married." And he hung his head.
"Come in, come in, and welcome, too my son!
Marriage and Purgatory are as one."
In bliss extreme he entered Heaven's door,
And knew the peace he ne'er had known before.

He scarce had entered in the Gardens fair,
Another Hindoo asked admission there.
The self-same question Brahma asked again:
"Hast been through Purgatory?" "No—what then?"
"Thou canst not enter!" did the God reply,
"He who went in was there no more than I."
"All that is true, but he has married been,
And so on earth has suffered for all sin."
"Married? 'Tis well; for I've been married twice!"
Begone! We'll have no fools in Paradise!"

GEORGE BIRDSEYE.

CONCERNING FUNERALS.

Burials From a Business Point of View.

A New York reporter interviewed an undertaker of that city recently, with the following result:—

"Is there as much extravagance in funerals as there used to be?"

"Oh, no! I suppose few trades suffer more severely from the hard times than ours. Persons who used to spare no expense at the funerals of their dead now calculate every penny, and in all classes, except, strange to say, the very poor, the desire for display has given place to strict economy. There are exceptions, of course, but they are few and far between. In the past twenty years an almost entire change has been worked in one essential of funerals. I mean the carriages. In old times it was customary for families to send out funeral invitations, and provide carriages for those who came, but now the practice is for friends of the family to hire their own carriages. This custom was in vogue among the Irish many years ago, but now it is gaining ground among the Germans and Americans. It is no uncommon thing in Irish funerals for four friends of the dead persons to hire a carriage, and attend the funeral, and the Germans are rapidly adopting the same economical habit. Since 1869 the falling off in the number of carriages has been gradual, but steady. Then a hearse followed by 100 carriages was not regarded as a rarity; now if half that number of carriages were in line persons would wonder who was dead. The French and Italians generally like to provide carriages for those invited to funerals, but the former are gradually settling into the Irish-American custom.

"But talking about poor persons' funerals," the undertaker resumed, after having opened a case and gazed for a while in silent ecstacy at a group of polished caskets, "you ought to go to a colored person's burying. You have no idea how provident and methodical the better class of colored folks are as to their funerals. Why, in this neighborhood alone they have established a number of burial societies that are well supported. The principle of these institutions is much like that of the building associations so popular in Philadelphia and other cities. The members pay so much each per month until a certain sum is reached. Should death overtake them before that sum is paid, the society buries them out of its surplus funds. I know of colored women who belonged to three or four of these societies at one time. One that we buried last week had a burial fund of $200, and every cent of it was spent on her funeral by the heirs. Poor things! They inherited nothing. But in all colored funerals, mostly, the family hires the carriages, and friends are invited pretty much as they would be to a feast. The undertaker is handed a list of those who are to ride to the cemetery, and seats the persons accordingly. So thoroughly is each detail arranged, that the load for each carriage is designated, the preference being given first to relatives and then to friends."

"Do you attend many Hebrew funerals?"

"Not many; but still they come in our way once in a while from the sexton of a synagogue. The rule among the Jews is that their dead shall be handled only by people of their own religion, but now and then there is a case where Gentiles must be employed. Orthodox Jews, the straight-backed, Old Testament school, you know, are buried in plain pine boxes, and with as little show as possible, but the reformed Jews are quite as lavish in funeral expenditures as any other class. I remember once having to bury a Jew at the order of his burial society (the Jews have many of these associations), and the job was neither a pleasant nor a profitable one. The synagogue sexton ordered a plain coffin; but when I got it to the house the widow positively refused to have it used. She had set her mind on a satin-lined casket, and nothing else would fill the bill. There was only one thing for the society to do, and they did it. They ordered the casket. Some years ago the Jews used to have a hearse of their own, with no end of Hebrew emblems inside, but it is gone now. It couldn't do the business, and they have to rely on the Gentiles. They do not like to have their dead borne to the grave in a hearse that has performed the same service for Christians.

"Another strange funeral is that of a Quaker. There are not many of this sect here, but what few there are stick closely together and adhere strictly to the rules of their religion. Their hearse is a very plain wagon, with a top not unlike that of a grocer's cart, but everything about it is as neat as a pin. They have their own burying ground in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and will not give it up, although the Commissioners want it badly. One of its peculiarities is that it contains no headstones or other marks of the resting-places of the dead, save the raised mounds. They carry their dislike of show even beyond death itself."

"As dismal as your calling is, it must have its little funny episodes now and then."

"So it has. But you're wrong to call it a dismal trade. Listen to that song, mingling with the tick-tack, tick-tack of a hammer. Do you call that dismal? I should think not! Well, the boy that's singing is nailing a satin lining into a coffin that's to be used to-morrow. I remember a funeral some years ago that trotted away to Woodlawn Cemetery after a hearse containing an empty coffin. By some mistake the undertaker had forgotten to put the body into it, and the procession had to turn back. Another mistake was still funnier, although I suppose those interested did not think so. Soon after a funeral procession reached Calvary Cemetery, one day, the undertaker discovered that he had made a mistake as to the location of the grave. Before the discovery his assistants, or the pall-bearers, had taken the coffin from the hearse, but as soon as they found that a mistake had been made they put it back again. The hearse driver, who knew of the removal, but not of the returning of the coffin, thought that his services were no longer required, and quietly drove off. In the general confusion the mourners and friends paid no attention to his movements, and he was out of sight and hearing before they missed the coffin. Then an eager search was begun and kept up until sundown, but no trace of the missing corpse could be found. The mourners rode sorrowfully homeward, wondering at the mysterious disappearance, but unable to conjecture its cause. On the next morning they found the coffin, closely encased in the hearse that was standing at the undertaker's stable."

"To a stranger the practice of trotting to funerals in New York is apt to prove shocking, is it not?"

"No doubt it is, but it's a practice we can't reform. The city is large, and all the cemeteries are so distant that we must trot our horses to get through by daylight. From this point, which is central, the distance to Calvary Cemetery is five miles; to Greenwood, seven miles; to Woodlawn, twelve miles; to Cypress Hills, nine miles; and to Evergreen, eight miles. Now double these distances, and take into account the delays in ferriage and the time consumed in services at the house or church, and you will see that rapid movement is absolutely necessary. That reminds me, by the way, of a runaway funeral that crossed the Thirty-fourth street ferry a few years ago. The hearse horses got frightened at something and started off on a gallop, and the carriages followed as fast as they could. The race lasted for a mile or more, and was novel and interesting."

"Are you ever troubled at funerals by unwelcome guests—persons who want a free ride to the cemetery?"

"Not often now; but in the old days, when each family hired what carriages were needed for guests, they used to swarm about like gnats. There was no end to their cheek. Why, I've seen them come into the room where the last services were to be held, and deliberately take possession of the seats expressly placed for the mourners. Then, while the carriages were driving up to the door to be loaded, they would force themselves upon groups of friends of the family, and manage thus to get a free ride. I have actually known a party of these cheeky people ask the coachman, as he unloaded them at their homes, 'Whose funeral was that?' You'll say, of course, that this is absurd, but I assure you it is no less true."

"I suppose families are generally too grieved to look closely at prices when they order funerals, are they not?"

"Not generally. Indeed, I am afraid it is exactly the other way. An undertaker who deals with the poorer classes must necessarily take some risks, and wait for his pay. I do not exagerate when I say that in the past thirty years I have lost $140,000 in bad debts. If a man goes to a dry goods store and is refused credit, the merchant is applauded rather than blamed; but if he makes the same demand of an undertaker and is refused, the world's verdict as to that tradesman is, 'He is a heartless, mercenary wretch.' You will scarcely credit it when I tell you that I have had a well-to-do person come to me after I had buried his dead, and say cooly:—'Take 10 per cent. off of this bill, Mr. Winterbottom and I'll pay it now!' And I've had others haggle for half an hour over the price of a casket. They forgot that half the expense of a funeral was cash out of my pocket; that there is no profits in carriages and very little in hearses, and that my whole chance of gain is in the material I furnish, and my attendance."

William Scrimgeour, Superintendent of Interments in Greenwood Cemetry, has been engaged there since the grounds were laid out in 1839, and has raised himself from the rank of laborer to his present position. He says that his experience of mourners, extending over forty years, is that the vast majority mourn sincerely for six months or a year and exhibit their grief in the shape of monumental and other decoration, but after that time their visits gradually fall off in frequency and at length cease altogether. In a few cases only does grief as manifested in the cemetry abide the lapse of time. One gentleman who lost his wife ten years ago, visits the grave every Sunday, rain or shine, and decorates it, but that is the only instance recalled by Mr. Scrimgeour. The grave of a gentleman who died in 1829 and was intered in St. Mark's churchyard—whence A. T. Stewart's body was stolen nearly two months ago—is decorated once a month by his aged widow. This is the most prolonged grief on record in New York.

HEROES OF NEW ORLEANS.

Some of the Survivors of Jackson's Great Battle.

[New York World.]

Apropos of the battle of New Orleans, it not perhaps generally known that there are three survivors of that famous day living in Kentucky—notable men all. One is Elder Thomas P. Dudley, a man of eighty-seven, who has been in the pulpit for nearly sixty years and is in full possession of all his faculties, and bids fair to continue active in his Master's work for some years to come. He was present at the massacre of the River Raisin and was at New Orleans with Jackson. So was General William Orlando Butler, of Carrollton, who will be eighty-eight in April. He was wounded at the River Raisin massacre, but survived to be paroled and to march by way of Niagara and New York to Pittsburgh, thence going home on a flatboat to regain his strength and fight at Pensacola and New Orleans with "Old Hickory." He was brevetted major for his gallantry on the field, where, according to Jackson, "he displayed heroic chivalry and calmness of judgment." He afterwards sat in Congress, and, going to the war in Mexico, was voted a sword for his gallantry at Monterey. He succeeded Scott in command in Mexico, and was the Vice-Presidential candidate with Cass on the Democratic ticket in 1848. Another survivor of New Orleans is General Butler's elder brother, Major Thomas L. Butler, who will be ninety in April. He was one of Jackson's aides and had the command of the city during the battles below New Orleans. The major has just recovered from an attack of illness. With these two brothers lives a third, Richard, who is eighty-seven. They were all sons of Percival Butler, the first Adjutant-General of Kentucky. A sister, Mrs. James Pryor, of Covington, is still living, we believe, at the age of eighty-one; another, Mrs. Ewing, of Louisville, died two years ago, aged seventy-three. They come of the famous Irish fighting stock eulogized by Washington when he toasted "The Butlers and their five sons!" and of whom Lafayette wrote, "When I wanted a thing well done I ordered a Butler to do it." Another of the race, Richard, was a major-general, and died with St. Clair, who refused to take his advice on the eve of the fatal 4th of November, 1791. "I have some good wine, General; let us eat, drink and be merry," said Butler, who knew more of Indian warfare than his chief; "for to-morrow we die." The daughter of this dashing soldier, Mrs. Meason, of, Uniontown, Pa., died only last month at the age of ninety-six.

"My mother-in-law is a walking advertisement for Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup," a subscriber remarked yesterday; "she recommends it everywhere."

BARKER, NOAH, OF CORINTH, ME.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* prints in its issue of the 2d inst., brief biographical sketches of the members of the new Legislature of the State. Third in the list of Senators appears the following:

Barker, Noah, Corinth, (Penobscot county,) Independent; no isms in religion, "do right and risk the consequences;" land surveyor and farmer, or "own my farm and farming tools;" married; aged 71. Born in Exeter, then a plantation called "Blatsdelitown." Educated in the common schools and at Hampden and Foxcroft Academies, but mainly at the family fireside. For many years a member of the Superintendent School Committee; Town Clerk; Selectman; County Commissioner, and State Land Agent. Member Maine House of Representatives in 1838, 1840, and 1856. Was a Democrat till the party leaders were for extending slavery into our free territories; then a Republican till a still worse bondage ensued. In regard to other events in his life—

WHAT DOES IT MATTER?

"It matters little where I was born,
Of if my parents were rich or poor;
Whether they shrank at the cold world's scorn,
Or walked in the pride of wealth secure;
But whether I live an honest man,
And hold my integrity firm in my clutch,
I tell you, brother, plain as I can,
It matters much!

"It matters little how long I stay
In the world of sorrow, sin, and care;
Whether in youth I am called away,
Or live till my bones and pate are bare;
But whether I do the best I can
To soften the weight of adversity's touch
On the faded cheek of my fellow-man,
It matters much?

"It matters little where be my grave,
Or on the land or on the sea;
By purling brook or 'neath stormy wave,
It matters little or naught to me;
But whether the angel Death comes down
And marks my brow with his loving touch,
As one that shall wear the victor's crown,
It matters much!"

LONDON GUILDS.

Curious Relics of Early English Times—Their History.

How Trade Societies Have Grown Into Great Monopolies.

[Correspondence of Cincinnati Gazette.]

LONDON, December 17.—Among the curious relics of early English times are the City Guilds, or Livery Companies, of London. The "City of London" comprises but a small fraction of the entire area and population of the metropolis,—the former having an area of about 700 acres and less than 75,000 people, while the latter has an area of some 80,000 acres, and nearly, or perhaps quite 4,000,000 people. The term "city" applies only to this small tract of 700 acres at the very heart of the metropolis, where the heaviest part of the business is centered. The halls of the Livery Companies are all within the limits of the city, and these organizations are so closely connected with the government and business of this part of London that they may truly be called the vital part of the corporation itself. They own the ground upon which

ABOUT ONE-HALF THE ENTIRE CITY

is built, from which they draw grouhd rent, and in a very large number of instances they also own the buildings upon it, though this is by no means always the case. It is very usual in England to build upon leased ground, and the landlord then has no property in the buildings; but upon the expiration of the lease the buildings become absolutely his without any payment whatever. Ninety-nine years is a very usual length of ground leases. The City Guilds are constantly growing in wealth by the lapse of such leases.

These guilds are about eighty in number. A large number of them took their rise in the times of the Plantagenet Kings, and some of them even back to Norman times. The charters of the older ones, are mostly granted by Edward III. and Richard II., in the fourteenth century. Many of them, however, had been in existence from 100 to 200 years previous to that time, but were then mostly without charters, and had none of the rights of corporate societies. The guild of the Goldsmiths can be certainly traced back as far 1180, and the Mercers back to 1172. Probably both came into existence considerably before those known dates. The Fishmongers are still older, and were chartered by Edward I. in the latter part of the thirteenth century.

THE TWELVE GREAT COMPANIES

are the Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant Taylors (sic), Harberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, and Clothesworkers. Many of them have great wealth, and all the prominent ones have magnificent halls, where they occasionally give expensive feasts. About forty of the minor companies have so diminished in numbers as scarcely to be able to keep up their organization.

As their names imply, they were all originally trade associations. London has always been pre-eminently a trading place, and in Norman and Plantagenet times, when the city contained nearly the whole population of the metropolis, the citizens were almost wholly tradesmen. At first the term guild seems to have meant much the same thing as ward: at all events, the members of the different trades had generally appropriated distinct parts of London to themselves. It was not long, however, until this colony arrangement fell into disuse. After these bodies became incorporated, they had the absolute monopoly and control of their own trades. No one could follow the business of a draper without the consent of the guild of Drapers, and presently it was necessary that all who practised that trade should be members of the guild. By and by the different trades began to adopt a dress peculiar to themselves, and this gave them their name of

LIVERY COMPANIES.

At first all members must be actually engaged in the peculiar trade of their several guilds. As the guilds grew in wealth and power, this rule was so far relaxed as to allow the admission of distinguished persons who did not practice the trade. When a member was in full standing, he was said to have the freedom of the company. They always held the privilege of presenting, not of selling, their freedom to those who did not practice their trade. Finally, their influence became so great, and their support so important, that Kings were willing to become members. Queen Elizabeth was free of the Mercers' Company,—that is, a member, and James I. was a Cloth Worker, Charles II. and William III. were Grocers, and Henry VII. was a Merchant Tailor.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries these wealthy guilds were often compelled to furnish the sovereigns money for carrying on foreign wars, and for other purposes. The money was not generally returned. Henry VIII. came upon them for many large sums of money. In 1545 they paid him more than $100,000 toward the Scotch war. To get the value of that sum in our present currency, the amount must be multiplied by four or five at least. Queen Mary took from them $325,000 toward the French war, and Queen Elizabeth is said to have taken $700,000 from them. Charles I. also took large sums, over $500,000 being handed over at one time. They suffered in the same way during the Commonwealth, but recovered so far that when Charles II. came to the throne they were able to welcome him with most expensive presents and processions. In the latter part of the last century, monarchs found other means of raising money, and the guilds were left free to grow in wealth and monopolous power as fast as they could, and their trade character then began to disappear.

At present the Livery Companies have

ALMOST WHOLLY LOST

their ancient trade character. Indeed, not more than half a dozen of them have any trace of this character left, and these only in limited degree. Among these last are the Fishmongers, who have the power of ordering the destruction of all bad fish coming into London, and they continue to exercise that supervision, though not one of the Company is really connected with the fish trade. In nearly all cases the members of these bodies have nothing to do with the trades they are supposed to practice, and only two or three of them—e. g., the Apothecaries and Stationers—make this a condition of membership. Some of the more powerful companies have each several hundred members, and the tie that binds them together is the social distinction, influence, dinners, etc., that go with membership. Should business misfortune overtake them, they stand a chance of a good fat sinecure, an office without duties, or of a good pension of $500 to $1,500 a year. Membership was formerly obtained mostly by servitude; that is, by going through an apprenticeship of seven years. Now, it is always by payment of a fee. In some of the minor guilds, a fee of a few guineas will admit to full membership, but, in all the wealthier ones, the freedom of the company cannot, in any case, be had for less than $500, and, in many cases, it costs fully $1,000. Over 160 members of the present House of Commons are free of the various city companies. In most of these cases the freedom is presented, for they are wise enough to know that they cannot have too many friends in Parliament.

These city guilds are among the

MOST OBJECTIONABLE MONOPOLIES

a civilized country ever tolerated. In addition to their property in the city, they own vast property in other parts of London and many large tracts of land elsewhere in the Kingdom. They have very large estates in Ireland. There are even numerous church livings in the gift of some of them. There is no means of ascertaining the exact aggregate revennes of these companies, but enough is known to say with certainty that the yearly revenues of all from real property is not below $2,500,000; some venture to put the amount as high as $5,000,000 a year. A commission was appointed in 1837 by Parliament to investigate the affairs of the guilds. The commission got well snubbed on nearly every hand, and that is nearly all they did get. A few did give some account of their income and expenditures, but most of them refused to tell anything whatever. The Drapers condescended to inform the Commissioners that their yearly revenue was $120,000; that they spent $25,000 a year on dinners and entertainments, $20,000 on salaries, and $25,000 more on pensions and gratuities. The rest went toward various charitable purposes. There is not one real draper in the company, and yet the membership is very large. If their income was $120,000 in 1837, it may safely be put at twice that amount now, for the property is mainly in the metropolis, and values have more than doubled since 1837.

Some of the wealth of these companies has been left to them without condition, but the greater part is in trust, and intended, either wholly or in part, to go to stated charitable or educational objects. Unfortunately, the bequests do not generally direct that the entire proceeds of such bequests shall go to the specified objects, but name, instead, fixed amounts to be paid to this or that object, or to several objects. In an enormous number of cases property so left has increased so greatly that the letter of the bequests may be satisfied, and yet nine-tenths of the proceeds remain unspent. Here comes in a large unappropriated balance, and it usually turns out to be a *mis*appropriated balance, for it

USUALLY GOES IN FEASTING.

Various writers have tried to figure out the amount of this misappropriated balance, and the aggregate amount is usually put at over $500,000 a year. A fair-minded person would, it seems to me, decide that, where about the full income of a property at the time of making a bequest was directed to be paid to a certain object, the intention must be that the whole proceeds should always be so spent. In 1570 Robert Donkyn, a merchant tailor, left to that guild some property in the guild of Bishopsgate. Twelve poor men were each year to receive a gown of Welsh frieze at 16d the yard, and also a shirt to be worth two shillings each. Twelve pairs of shoes were also to be given at 12d the pair. Twelve poor women were similiarly provided for. It would be impossible to literally fulfill such a bequest, but a good jurist would define it to mean this: that an equal number of poor men and women were to receive a full suit of coarse clothing, each per year, and he would direct that the number of people should be so increased as to consume the entire revenue. The Merchant Taylors did not decide thus. They magnanimously doubled the amount directed to be paid out, and turned the balance into their own fund, and so continued to do until quite recently. The value of that property is fully 100 times what it was in 1570. To another company $100,000 was left "to make themselves comfortable." In 1433 the Grocers bought a piece of land for about $160. It was sold within the present century for over $100,000.

In another respect, the vast revenues of these bodies

ARE MISAPPROPRIATED.

Many bequests were left for the purpose of giving pensions to old, and infirm, and poor members of those trades. Hundreds of these pensions are regularly paid, but they do not get to actual grocers, drapers, and fishmongers. They generally go to persons who have lived jolly, easy lives, and if they have come to poverty at all, it is more likely to have been through speculation on the Stock Exchange than by failure in any real trade. The money was to go to tradesmen in the actual sense, and there is exactly where it don't go at all. Yet the letter of the law seems to be followed.

The mass of the membership of these guilds are just as much in ignorance of the real income and outlay of their companies as the outside public. The managing boards are not often changed, and they alone know anything about it. They say about this to the rest of the liverymen: "Take the goods the gods have provided for you, namely: The dinners, sinecures, distributions of money, etc., and don't be curious about the working of the machinery." If the money of these wealthy corporations was well spent, no one would seriously object to their existence, even though the reason of their being has long since passed away; but this they are not doing. The greater part of it is wrongly spent altogether. The Goldsmiths are said to spend $150,000 a year on entertainments and dinners alone.

SEYMOUR AND THURMAN.

Their Eighth of January Jacksonian Deliverances.

Thurman to the Columbus, and Seymour to the New York Celebration.

THE LETTER OF JUDGE THURMAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 6, 1879.

MY DEAR SIRS: I fully expected to attend the banquet on the 8th inst., at Columbus and to enjoy that reunion of political and personal friends on a day so memorable in the history of the Republic and so much cherished by its Democracy; but at the last moment, and to my great regret, I find that it will not be in my power to have that pleasure. I am just beginning to recover from a severe cold that has afflicted me for a week or more, and I can but recognize the fact that it would be imprudent for me, in such extremely cold weather, to make a trip requiring eight hundred miles travel and crossing the mountains twice.

Permit me to offer a few reflections upon the toast "Jackson Democracy," the theme on which I was appointed to speak. Of course some other speaker will take my place and do justice to the subject, but the privilege may be accorded to me of jotting down some very brief and pertinent observations. I wish to recall attention to some of the most marked characteristics of the Democracy of the time of Andrew Jackson. I refer to the time when he was a candidate for the Presidency, and when he filled the Presidential chair.

First—The Democracy were then eminently if not pre-eminently distinguished by their devotion to the union of the States. South and North, East and West, that sentiment was cherished by every true Democrat. Subsequent events chilled, and at length for a time suspended it in the South; but the happiest circumstance of our present condition (thanks to the love of the Union, is everywhere restored, and that its preservation is a fixed principle of the Democratic party in the South.

Second—The party was equally distinguished by its love of the Constitution. It sought to preserve it in all its vigor and beneficence, by giving to it a national and rational interpretation; and it battled manfully and constantly against those latitudinarian constructions that threatened to convert the Government into an unlimited centralized despotism, and, on the other hand, against all the vices that menaced the existence of the Union. And permit me to say, that the principles of Jacksonian Democracy, in this respect, are as important to-day as they ever were at any period of our history.

Third—The Jacksonian Democracy were the determined foes of monopoly. They could not be otherwise, for the very foundation of the party was the doctrine of equal rights. By whatever names they may have been called, there have been, and perhaps ever will be, but two great parties in America—the Democratic party, asking nothing but equal rights, and an opposing party whose leaders have ever sought and ever will seek special privileges created by law. Who can forget the great battle fought by the Democracy under the lead of Jackson against the Bank of the United States; and who can fail to see that a desperate struggle against a far more powerful combination of capital and privilege than was presented by that institution is now pending. Will the Democracy of to-day follow the example set by their fathers of inflexible opposition to special privilege, or will they prove recreant to the principles, the history, and the traditions of their party? This is a question that must ere long be answered. My own belief is that it will be answered as it ought to be, and the Democrats of to-day will prove themselves to be what their fathers were, true men. They will be earnest, but not rash; determined, but not unreasonable; destructive of wrongs and abuses alone, and conservative of all that should exist in a free republic.

Fourth—The "Jacksonian Democracy" were a party of economy. The ordinary annual expenses of Jackson's Administration (that is, the expenses of the Government exclusive of the payments in discharge of public debt) were but fifteen millions or thereabouts. Now our ordinary annual expenses are nearly ten times that sum. What a contrast! While our population has increased but little more than threefold, our expenses have increased nearly tenfold. Is it not high time that we should return to the economical principles and practices of Jacksonian Democracy.

These points, few in number but transcendent in importance, I have thought it proper to note for the consideration of our friends. Others might be stated, but these must suffice for to-day.

Gentlemen, I know the banquet will be enjoyed by those who attend it. I trust that it will prove beneficial to others as well. I trust that itsinfluence will be felt in reviving Jacksonian Democracy and combining the opponents of the Republican party in a grand effort to free the country from misrule and corruption. I have the honor to be, yours truly.

A. G. THURMAN.

LESSONS OF THE DAY, BY HORATIO SEYMOUR.

UTICA, Jan. 4, 1879.

DEAR SIR—I am not able to accept your invitation to attend the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans. I am glad that it is to be held. It will not only recall to men's minds an event which will tend to allay sectional prejudices, but it will also recall many facts in our past history which will teach us to be tolerant of others. We are prone to feel that the state of public opinion in different quarters will continue in the future; that the spirit of disunion is of Southern origin, and will always grow rank upon its soil.

THE SEEDS OF TREASON AND CIVIL WAR.

When we look back to the 8th of January, 1815, we are led to study the early history of our country and we learn something which may abate the sectional pride which gives birth to sectional prejudice and hate. These are seeds from which grow treason and civil war. We shall find no section is free from imputations of disloyalty or of inconsistency of conduct. New York for a time would not enter the Union. It distrusted the power given to the general government. The doctrine of States' rights had its origin with us, and not in Virginia, which at the outset was in favor of a strong central government. Yet in the war of 1812 New York shifted its position and upheld the exertion of every power claimed by the President of the United States. On the other hand, in the Northeastern States, which had supported the centralizing doctrines of John Adams, when war harmed their free commerce upon the oceans, official acts verging upon rebellion marked their policy. While a foreign enemy was upon our soil, while the walls of the Capitol of our Union were blackened by the smoke of fires kindled by the torches of hostile invaders, open resistance was threatened to drafts to fill the ranks of our armies. These threats were not made by an excited mob acting under a sense of wrong, but were put forth as the calm conclusions of men who were then, and whose memories are now honored in the communities in which they lived. As chosen representatives of their States they solemnly declared that, "in this whole series of devices and measures for aising men this Convention discerns a total disregard for the constitution and a disposition to violate its provisions demanding from the individual States a firm and decided opposition."

A CHAPTER FROM HISTORY.

At an early day Alexander Hamilton, the great leader of his party, warned his followers that they were going too far. So thoroughly convinced was he at one time that there was a plan in progress for the separation of the Union that on June 11, 1804, on the Saturday previous to his death, he said to Colonel John Trumbull, with a look of deep meaning, "You are going to Boston. You will see the principal men there. Tell them from me as my request for God's sake to cease their conversations and threatenings about the separation of the Union. It must hang together as long as it can be made to." It was a distinguished Northern Senator who, at the seat of government in 1811, first suggested secession. He said: "I am compelled to declare it as my deliberate opinion that if this bill passes, the bonds of this Union are virtually dissolved; that the States which compose it are free from their moral obligations, and that as it will be the right of all so it will be the duty of some to prepare definitely for a separation—amicably if they can, violently if they must." It was a leading Northern State which placed upon its legislative records the declaration against the admission of Texas, which taught that it dissolved the bonds of the Union, and asserted that no human authority could make it submit to that act. Although it did submit the spirit of rebellion was there. Among the earliest events in Pennsylvania was the formidable resistance to the laws of Congress known as the Whisky Rebellion. This grew to such proportions that George Washington was forced to call upon other States to give him aid. At this period the Southern States were the firm supporters of the Union. When we turn to the history of the late civil war we see how time and interest and passions change the positions of States—the South waging war upon the general government and exciting a southern rebellion on Northern principles. At the same time some Northern States demanded the very measures they had denounced as acts which should be resisted. They poured forth blood and treasure to hold States in the Union whose membership they had declared no human power should make them assent to. States that deemed a war unjust in 1812, because, among other things, it destroyed our carrying trade, now demand a policy more destructive to American shipping upon the oceans of the world than any embargo which could be devised by the genius of Mr. Jefferson. These changes in the positions of States are full of warnings and full of encouragement.

WHY SECTIONAL HATE SHOULD BE STAMPED OUT.

They teach us that there will ever be discontent wherever there are real or fancied wrongs; that it should always be the object of political parties and public men to work for the welfare of all parts of our Union; that this spirit can alone preserve its life. On the other hand changes from hostility to our Union to its warm support are brought about when the wisdom of our Government diffuses prosperity into every section. Unless the spirit of sectional hate shall be stamped out as a baleful fire we do not know in what quarter it may break out and involve us in civil war. The part warns us that the spirit of patriotism or the spirit of rebellion have no permanent seats or no fixed forms for their assertion. Kindling sectional hate at the North to-day is more dangerous to the peace and prosperity of our country than the exhausted passions of rebellion which have burned to ashes at the South. The fact that the principles of disunion were first put forth at the North is no reason why they should not be put down when acted upon at the South. But this fact should make us more tolerant and give us faith that a love of union can grow up there as it did in sections where disloyalty was first displayed, and where treasonable sentiments were first hatched out. I believe that celebrations of a victory gained for the flag of our Union by Southern men upon Southern soil will not only promote fraternal feelings, but by contrast with events elsewhere will teach all the duty of forbearance, of moderation and of devotion to the interests of every section of our great country.

All that teaches a knowledge of our history tells us that other sections of the country have virtues as well as our own, and that we have errors to atone for as well as they These truths make us tolerant and disposed to advance the interests and welfare of every section of our Union. I am truly yours, &c.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

THE SNOWBIRD.

The trees are barren, cold and brown,
The snow is white on vale and hill,
The gentian, aster, too, are gone,
Is there no blossom with us still?

O look upon the hazel bough!
The flowers there are bright as gold,
Tho' all is cold and wintry now,
Their little petals still unfold.

The apples red have fallen down,
And silent is the joyous rill,
The robin and the thrush have flown,
Is there no bird to glad us still?

Hark! don't you hear a gladsome song
A merry chirp from tiny throat?
The snowbird all the winter long
Will cheer us with his happy note.

DORA GOODALE.

Diamonds and Pearls.

Eyes bright as diamonds should be supplemented by teeth white as pearls, and this latter element of beauty can be secured by using Sozodont. If brushed in night and morning, this fragrant vegetable preparation is guaranteed to preserve the soundness of the teeth, and prevent their turning yellow.

Each day, in all dwellings, Spalding's Glue is needed.

HARRISBURG.

The Adjournment and Free Pass Pasteboard for Members.

Gossip About the Break in the Ranks and the Election of Senator.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, January 11, 1878.—As soon as the adjournment was effected the noble member of the Legislature hunts his carpet sack and pulls for the train. One or two unfortunate correspondents are left behind because they say at the railroad office that Mr. Roberts is in charge of the Pennsylvania Railroad and is getting strict. The members have all received their passes. Pedrick, the Associated Press news agent from Philadelphia, brought up the Pennsylvania Railroad annuals, and Dave Foy and Clyde attended to the reading. See the members waltz up and get them, right out boldly in front of the Clerk's desk when the distribution of the free passes are made, as if the Constitutional Convention had never said one word about it. "It's agin the law," said one member as he pooketed his. "Yes, but there's no penalty," chimed in another. The Constitution and the law are nothing if there's *no penalty*. Just on an occasion of that kind is where some men's surplus stock of religion is supposed to come in by exerting "a strong moral force." But what's moral force where there's no penalty? The general moral standard of the community is not above accepting the gift, and the offense is passed. There's no penalty. That was Newmyer's law, and the fact that there was "no penalty" was one of the reasons why the bill became a law.

THE KICK IN THE CAUCUS,

or rather at the caucus, is now the only open question upon which the active politician speculates. Will they hold out? Do the Democrats mean to assist the regular Republicans in Cameron's election by voting a straight ticket?

Our experience in the campaign was when we tried to make a union with the Greenbackers on any candidate, that we had more trouble with the "straight-outs" than any one else. They generally cared more for the election of the Republicans than for their defeat, and did their best to keep the two forces apart.

Next week will witness the exertions of these patriots here in the same line. Senator Wallace has already sent word that Agnew won't do; that we must have a straight-out. That Agnew was and is a radical, and that Democrats in Washington—think how important that is—Democrats in Washington express surprise at the mention of Agnew's name, and that a large proportion of the Democrats would prefer to see Mr. Cameron elected. This is the language of a Washington message as sent out by Keim, the correspondent of the *Commercial-Gazette*.

IS THERE AN ALLIANCE?

The coming week will no doubt prove to the satisfaction of all observers that there is an alliance between the two Pennsylvania Senators. The one to assist the other will clamor for a straight out nomination because it suits him, just as he clamored and carried a transfer of the entire party vote from the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer to the Radical Irwin.

There does not seem to be any very hopeful Democrats in the belief that the Republicans who staid out of Cameron caucus would ever vote for a straight out Democrat. Even the Greenbackers refuse to change promises with the Democrats that if Agnew or one of their men could not be elected they would then vote for a Democrat. This makes the case full of difficulties to men who like fair play.

LOSS OF DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS.

It is curious to see how the bolt contradicts some of the reasons why we lost members in Democratic districts. For instance the Democratic party managers in Bucks say the reason we lost our Senator and two members was because Cameron spent his money to defeat them, and yet Joseph Thomas the Republican Senator from Bucks, and the two Republican members, Worthington and Burton are all three of them among the kickers. If Cameron's money elected these three gentlemen, it was a very bad investment. He had better let them stay at home. Is Herman Yerkes sufficiently recovered to rise and explain? He seems to be the coming man from that region, at least that was the impression he made when he traveled with Curtin through the western part of our State last campaign, or perhaps Judge Ross has got through his grunting on the court house steps at Norristown at the "Marlplots" who stood between him and a nomination, and can tell something about it. The marlplot on that occasion was the Senator in Washington who had advised Ross not to run, when time and circumstance were offering him a nomination and a victory, and Trunkey now sits upon the seat Ross might have occupied, had the committee of three who had charge of his case put up his name as they were urged to do by the very men whom he was then berating.

THE ELECTION OF SENATOR.

Each House will vote separately on the third Tuesday of January at three o'clock, P. M., for Senator of the United States. On the day following, at twelve o'clock M., the two Houses meet in joint convention and the journals of the two Houses are then read, and if there has been a selection by a majority the certificates are signed. But if not then the two Houses meet from day to day in joint convention and ballot.

The parade and inauguration occur the same day, and the uneasy Senator Don has been very officious in having a good turn out in order that the outside pressure might be strong. J. C.

Regicidal Mania in Europe.

[New York Sun.]

A sort of humor seems to be extracted by the *Charivari* of Paris out of the regicidal mania of Europe. The *Charivari* gives the summary of leading European news as follows:

"*Russia*—In view of the return of the Czar to St. Petersburg, prudential measures have been taken. Three hundred police agents have arrived from Moscow. The garrison and the neighboring troops are ordered, etc.

"*Germany*—In view of the return of the Emperor to Berlin, the police have taken precautionary measures. Fifty persons suspected of socialism have been arrested. Troops are echelonned so as to protect, etc.

"*Italy*—In view of the return of King Humbert to Rome, careful measures for security have been provided. At the station many detachments of troops and police have been placed, etc.

"*Spain*—In view of the return of King Alfonse XIII. to Madrid, the police agents and troops, etc."

But *Charivari* notes that "in view of the return of" President MacMahon from his hunting tour," the guardians of the peace—do just as usual." Were an Emperor in the rebuilt Tuileries, it could probably be written to-day of France as it is of Russia, Germany, Italy, Austria, and Spain. For against the last Emperor of France more regicidal attempts and plots were made than against any of his contemporaries—one in 1852, a second in 1853, a third in 1855, a fourth in 1857, a fifth in 1858, and a sixth in 1862. Were he reigning to-day he would scarcely escape the mania of assassination.

GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON has written to the Virginia Senators taking strong ground against several features of the army bill, particularly that portion which disorganizes the staff departments.

Weekly Post.

J. F. BARR.—W. SCHOYER.—E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office, Post Building, 145 Wood St

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1879.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

A Reduction in Terms of Subscription to the Weekly Post.

With this week's issue of THE WEEKLY POST a reduction will be made in the terms of subscription that will make it one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, weekly paper in the Union, of its standard of excellence as a political and family journal. The following shows the reduced terms:

Single Subscriptions, from $2 00 to $1 50 per annum.

In Clubs of Five or over, from $1 50 to $1 25 per annum.

For every Club of Ten, an extra copy will be furnished free.

We prepay all postage. Also, until further notice,

A HANDSOME ENGRAVING

will be furnished each purchaser.

Here are inducements to our subscribers to renew their subscriptions as well as do something to extend the circulation of THE WEEKLY POST.

We ask comparison between THE POST and any other weekly political paper in the country. We print weekly fifty-six columns of matter, comprising not only a choice literary, miscellaneous and agricultural selection, but original correspondence from Harrisburg and Washington; editorial discussion of current political and general news; carefully collated market reports, with all local, State, United States and foreign news of interest. In no other journal is there presented such a variety of important, varied and interesting reading.

HOW WE ARE POISONED.

It is a curious reading, even if it is not specially entertaining, to know just how we are poisoned, by adulteration of our food and drink. The subject was considered by the American Social Science Association at its Boston meeting last week, a paper on the subject being read by GEORGE T. ANGELL of Boston. He referred in the first place to the freedom with which poisons and millions of dollars worth of quack medicines, which no respectable physician would prescribe, are sold in this country. Turning to the adulteration of foods, he claimed, on high chemical authority, that almost every class of articles now sold in the country for food is more or less adulterated, and that many of these adulterations are extremely poisonous. Cayenne pepper is adulterated with red lead, mustard with chromate of lead, curry powder with red lead, vinegar with sulphuric acid, arsenic and corrosive sublimate. It is stated in the *Scientific American* that probably half the vinegar now sold in our cities is rank poison. In nearly all prepared pickles there is copper, and many of our flavoring oils, sirups, jellies and preserved fruits contain poisons. The adulterations of tea are too numerous to mention. Coffee is not only adulterated, but a patent has been taken out for moulding chiccory into the form of coffee berries, and clay is now moulded, and perhaps flavored with an essence, to represent coffee. Cocoa and chocolate are adulterated with various mineral substanaes.

It is a curious bit of information that there are several mills in New England engaged in grinding white stone into powder for purposes of adulteration. This stone powder is graded as soda grade, sugar grade and flour grade, and thousands of tons have been ground out in one town in Massachusetts, and sold for about half a cent a pound. They are so busy prohibiting the liquor traffic in that State that they have no time to attend to these cute Yankee enterprises. After referring to the adulteration of flour, Mr. ANGELL said a million and a half gallons of water had been sold in Boston for milk, and that nearly $500,000 in money was paid by the people for this water. Further, continues this disagreeable and persistent Mr. ANGELL:

In one instance thirty-four cases of typhoid fever were produced in twenty different families by drinking milk mixed with water taken from a well standing near a cesspool. It is not water alone that is mixed with milk. Thousands of gallons, and probably hundreds of thousands, are sold in our cities which have passed through large tins or vats in which it has been mixed with various substances. Large quantities of the meats of animals more or less diseased are sold in our markets. Cows, in the neighborhood of our large cities, are fed upon material which produces a large flow of unwholesome milk. Poultry are fed upon material which produces unwholesome eggs. Meats and fish are made unwholesome, frequently poisonous, by careless and cruel methods of killing. Now take wines and liquors. A California chemist recently analyized many samples of whisky purchased at different places in San Francisco. He found them adulterated with creosote, salts of copper, alum and other injurious substances. He states in his published report, as his opinion, that there is hardly any pure whisky sold in that city. A gentleman recently purchased from a prominent firm a cask of pure sherry wine for his sick wife. His wife grew worse. He had the wine analyzed and found there was not a drop of the juice of the grape in it. Large quantities of our so-called European wines and liquors are manufactured here, shipped to Europe, reshipped and sold here as the pure juice of the grape. A large portion of our California wines are made in Boston cellars. By the use of adulterations well known to the trade, forty gallons of compound is changed into brandy, whisky and other liquors at a cost of less than ten cents a gallon, and American and European labels are bought and pasted on the bottles. Now take our drugs and medicines. Here I cannot do better than quote the exact words of an eminent medical gentleman of Boston. He said to me: "The adulterations of drugs in this country are perfectly abominable. The physician orders a medicine for a patient in extreme danger. The medicine has only a quarter of the strength it should have, because of its adulteration, and the patient dies." The use of arsenic, corrosive sublimate and other poisons has become common in ladies' dresses, in veils, in sewing silks, in threads, in artificial flowers, in gentlemen's underclothing, in socks, in gloves, in hat linings, in linings of boots and shoes, in paper collars, in colored enamelled cloths, and doubtless in many other articles. These poisons are found in various colors. They are found in woolens, silks, cotton and leather. Prof. Nichols found eight grains of arsenic to each square foot of a green dress. Another chemist found ten grains of arsenic in a single artificial flower. A child in Troy, N. Y., recently died in convulsions by taking arsenic from a green veil thrown over its crib to keep off flies.

But Mr. ANGELL points out no remedy. He ruthlessly throws suspicion on every thing we eat or drink, on our medicines, patent and orthodox, and on much that we wear, but leaves the remedy to "the good sense of the people," who would rather be cheated than honestly dealt with, if some little trouble was the price of the honesty. Mr. ANGELL may exaggerate, but still there is an uncomfortable amount of truth in his disclosures.

CAMERON VS. AGNEW?

We judge the Senatorial question at Harrisburg will assume definite and possibly final shape this week, on the important point whether Mr. DON CAMERON can be re-elected. If the twenty-five Republican members who refused to go into the CAMERON caucus, (or fourteen of them) remain steadfast in their determination not to support Mr. CAMERON, then that gentleman cannot be re-elected unless he reinforces his caucus battalion of 114 members, with twelve from the Nationals or Greenbackers. The chances are that Mr. CAMERON will secure the necessary twelve from the regular Republicans or Nationals. He has a greater interest in success than any single individual has in his defeat; he has a compact crowd of skillful and unscrupulous backers, and they have the means to purchase votes and the will to use these means. Of that there can be no doubt. Against him is the honest political sentiment of the State within the ranks of all parties. And then he has lost Mr. MACKEY.

But if Mr. CAMERON cannot coax, intimidate or purchase the votes that he needs, what then? Suppose the anti-CAMERON Republicans remain steadfast, and make themselves the heroes of the Senatorial canvass of 1879? Certainly surface events since the caucus should encourage them to stand firm, for there has been little or no hostile criticism even from their own party press, while their independence has undoubtedly stirred up a hearty sentiment of approval. If they remain fixed in their hostility to the CAMERON idea, then the responsibility will be transferred to the Democrats and Nationals of the Legislature. United with the Independent Republicans they can give Cameronism its *coup de grace* in Pennsylvania.

There is but one name suggested as meeting fully the conditions of a non-partizan Senator, who will represent Pennsylvania with high ability and sterling integrity. That is Chief Justice AGNEW. No party could claim his success as a party victory or party defeat. It is true it would be a signal reverse for Cameronism—but that is the need of the times—for the Chief Justice, owing to recent events, more than any public man in the State, represents opposition to it. His election at this time, it seems to us would be very like the choice of Justice DAVIS of the United States Supreme Court, as a non-partizan Senator from Illinois in 1877. It would restore to Pennsylvania something of its old prestige in the Senate.

We believe the Democrats and Nationals should unite on Judge AGNEW, if he is acceptable to the anti-CAMERON sentiment of the Legislative majority. We don't altogether accept the doctrine that it is no part of Democratic duty to purify the Republican party. That is precisely what we are seeking to do every time we meet them at the polls. Then we owe an imperative duty to the State, somewhat higher than mere partizan work, and should perform it whenever occasion offers, as it does in this case. There is no greater or more honorable duty for honest Pennsylvanians to engage in to-day than to scatter the malign influence of Cameronism, which dishonors our Commonwealth, debauches the ballot-box, and corrupts legislation.

Common sense, judging matters by the standard of expediency, suggests also to the Democratic members the importance of drawing closer the bonds of union which may unite Democrats and Nationals in this State at future elections. United, the two parties have a majority of sixty thousand. Divided, their votes have no influence. A union on Judge AGNEW, we know, would tend to bring the two parties closer together in Western Pennsylvania, and we presume would have like result elsewhere.

The breaking up of the CAMERON domination in Pennsylvania, which would unquestionably follow the overthrow of DON CAMERON, would be of the greatest advantage to the Democratic party. It is this corrupt faction that has stolen from us the victory we achieved in two gubernatorial elections, and that year by year throws into the elections the great sums of money it extorts on one pretence or by one job and another, from the people. It corrupts what is corruptible within our own ranks.

The defeat of CAMERON will purify the political atmosphere of the State. Democrats of the Legislature, by throwing their best endeavors into this work, will not only promote the great and vital interests of their party, but the higher interests of the State, of public morality and honest elections. We have no great confidence in the success of the movement, for the objective faction is almost impregnable in its deeply rooted and corrupt power, but still this very fact should be the stronger incentive to men governed by principle. Public opinion of the State of all parties will applaud success, and sincere work to secure success will be quickly recognized. Failure will carry with it no dishonor or disadvantage, political or otherwise.

ENGLAND'S PERIL.

Every day almost, the cable brings news of additional labor troubles;—lock-outs by employers or strikes by the men against reductions in wages. All this means closer living by the English people; the doing without of some little comfort that has helped on their cheerless lot. Competition is forcing the miner, manufacturer, and agriculturalist to cut down wages, decreasing the cost of production, to save their markets. Mr. GLADSTONE, in his *North American Review* article, a few weeks ago, expressed his belief that the time was coming when America would surpass England, as England had surpassed Genoa, Holland and Venice, and that even now the United States were going ahead of Great Britain on a canter. Lord BEACONSFIELD in a speech, and many of his supporters in speeches and newspaper articles, took exception to this admission as an unworthy concession to American pride, as an unpatriotic reflection upon his own country. But the Premier himself has been compelled by the facts, to make even a stronger admission in a recent speech, that the only hope of better times in Great Britain was in the hope of returning prosperity in the United States. But with returning prosperity here will England regain her American market? It does not look that way certainly.

Even nature is in mutiny against the impoverished English people. This is the coldest winter known since 1862. Ice, snow, and fog were the characteristic of December weather in London. In every column of the newspaper there is some note of sorrow, want, suffering, starvation, and further reduction of wages and discharge of needless employes. In the provinces, the distress is as great. In Manchester times are worse than during the cotton famine of the American war. The details seem too sad to reprint. Things are as bad as they well can be, and this is developing protests that take on a political or revolutionary shape. A radical paper of London declares "revolution in Europe is growing stronger and stronger every day. The millions are gradually brought to such a state of slavery and starvation that it is impossible to endure this sad condition!" Here are some verses from another paper that indicate the drift of thought among the suffering:

The Curse of God sweeps o'er the land,
Lord, Lord, have mercy!
We die, and feel no helping hand,
Oh, Lord, have mercy!
Famine and horror, plague and blight,
Oh, Lord, have mercy!
Enwrap us, as in triple night,
Lord, Lord, have mercy!
The great are throned on seats of Gold,
Lord, Lord, have mercy!
The starving Poor are bought and sold,
Oh, Lord, have mercy!
The swollen rich oppress and slay,
Oh, Lord have mercy!
While Millions curse the light of Day,
Lord, Lord, have mercy!
The Mothers weep in want and woe;
Lord, Lord, have mercy!
The new born Babe brings joy no more,
Oh, Lord, have mercy!
Disease, Starvation, Crime and Fraud,
Oh, Lord, have mercy!
Bear on their wings thy curse, oh God,
Lord, Lord, have mercy!
REVOLUTION!!!

Want and idleness are desperate weapons to be handled by desperate men. The cry of revolution is the groping in an unknown land in a wild hunt for help. There is no country in the world where there is so much wealth and such abject poverty and suffering as England. The contrasts are themselves provocations of revolution.

THE opinion is general in Washington that the BURNSIDE Army Reorganization bill cannot pass. Many of its provisions are very unsatisfactory to the army officers whose duties and positions are affected thereby, and the bill as a whole will be vigorously opposed by some of the ablest members of both Houses on the ground that it tends to subordinate the War Department and even the President himself to the General of the Army, and to establish a sort of military autocracy which is not in harmony either with the wishes of the people or the spirit of our institutions. Leading opponents of the bill do not hesitate to say that the authority which it gives to the General of the Army is not only excessive, but wholly unconstitutional. It would be a nice thing for the SHERMAN family, in case "Honest JOHN" should be a Presidential candidate next year, and military work was necessary to seat him. Senator EATON of Connecticut, indulged in some caustic remarks on the bill the other day to a newspaper correspondent. "It appears," said he, "to give BILL SHERMAN about the same autocratic control of the army that JOHN SHERMAN already held over the finances of the country through the Treasury;" adding that "with the national power of the purse and the sword securely lodged in the hands of the SHERMAM family he couldn't see any further use for parliamentary institutions in the country!"

THE correspondent of the *Gazette* at Washington seems to have a knowledge of Senator WALLACE'S political plans. He is also an intimate friend of Senator CAMERON'S, and is thus enabled to garnish his specials with much that is interesting as to the designs of the CAMERON faction and their sympathizers. He telegraphs from Washington, Sunday night, as follows:

Information received here from Harrisburg states that Senator Wallace is exerting his influence to prevent the Democrats from uniting with the Greenbackers and disaffected Republicans in favor of Judge Agnew. Senator Wallace stated before leaving here that he was opposed to having the Democratic party bind itself to the promotion of the political fortunes of any such pronounced Radical Republicans.

To put it another way, and one which we suppose indicates the exact truth, Senator WALLACE would much prefer Mr. DON CAMERON as a colleague in the Senate to Chief Justice AGNEW. The reasons are obvious. To secure the return of the Republican Senator acceptable to himself, Mr. WALLACE it appears is making a pilgrimage to Harrisburg. We would unjustly disparage his influence did we not concede that he has the power with his friends in the Legislature to secure the election of DON CAMERON by preventing a union of the anti CAMERON forces on AGNEW or some other public man acceptable to that sentiment. He can easily do that, and his active influence, certified to by his friend, the *Gazette* special, indicates he proposes to do it. He has the right of course, only if DON CAMERON is re-elected it is but fair the Senator should have due credit for his part in the performance.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

FLORIDA orange trees have safely weathered the cold snap, the coldest known in that State for half a century.

JOHN KELLY, Controller of New York, has reduced the city debt $6,300,000 in two years, and says he will reduce it $4,000,000 more within the next two years if let alone.

AS THE reports come in from the country districts the anti-CAMERON Republicans in the Legislature, are beginning to find out that their effective protest is about the most popular thing they could have done. The question is will they *stick?*

CINCINNATI is the "boss" whisky production district in the United States. In 1878, it turned out 9,122,570 gallons; an increase of 628,307 over 1877—on which there was paid a revenue of $7,789,995. Cincinnati is great on hogs, whisky and high art.

THE railroad up the Monongahela valley to Monongahela City, makes a good showing of profitable business for the past year. The gross earnings in round figures were $136,000; expenses $83,600, and net earnings $52,300, an increase of $14,000 over 1877.

LAST year nine and a half million barrels of Pennsylvania petroleum were shipped to foreign lands out of a total production of fifteen millions of barrels. A tax of twenty-five cents a barrel in this exportation, if it can be constitutionally imposed, would yield over two millions of dollars. There's a nut for the Harrisburg law makers to test their statesmanship on.

THE Republican Senatorial caucus in Illinois does not meet until the 29th, the evening before the election of Senator. They do not force things out there in the style of Mr. QUAY. LOGAN certainly has the caucus, but whether the caucus has the votes necessary to elect is the question. The Chicago *Tribune* is holding up LOGAN as a bolter two years ago, evidently to justify a secession from his nomination this year.

THE Colorado Legislature has elected Prof. N. P. HILL, United Senator, in place of Senator CHAFFEE. Professor HILL now has charge of the vast smelting works known as the Boston Colorado Smelting Works, and which yield his company of eight proprietors something near $1,000,000 a year. He is said to be a man of eminent capabilities. He is a graduate of and was at one time Professor of Chemistry in Dartmouth College.

THE Lotos Club in New York gave a dinner the other evening to Mayor COOPER, Ex-Mayor ELY, AUGUSTUS SCHELL and JOHN KELLY; at least they were all present, praised each other, buried the hatchet, and grew quite loving between the sherry and champagne. WHITELAW REID of the *Tribune* toasted the "Boss" as "honest JOHN KELLY," and "honest JOHN" made a very happy speech. Old PETER COOPER was present and started a fund, to which he gave $10,000 to reward meritorious policemen. It was the greatest assortment of politicians ever gathered around the festive board in the metropolis.

NEXT Tuesday will be an important day for Harrisburg, being the occasion of the inauguration of Governor HOYT and the nomination for United States Senator. The appearance of an unusual number of military it is thought will stir up the enthusiasm of the multitude and perhaps assist Senator CAMERON in his grand charge upon the opposition and prevent a combination of the divided forces now in his front. He requires just a jury of men to make his election sure and if MACKEY were alive they would be forthcoming in no time. HARTRANFT might have said of him as with little JOE—"He was werry good to me, he was," but he didn't.

THE House Committee on Banking and Currency has agreed to report a bill requiring all money hereafter received from the sales of United States bonds to be applied to the redemption of other bonds bearing a higher rate of interest, and requiring, when the proceeds shall reach $3,000,000, a call shall be issued for that amount of bonds, and the interest on the called bonds shall cease in thirty days. This is to stop such little operations as SHERMAN carried on with the First National Bank of New York. The bill also proposes to stop Mr. SHERMAN'S evasion of the law in issuing greenbacks of large denomination ($10,000 for instance) by requiring that all greenback notes received at the Treasury shall be reissued without change in denomination. The issue of legal tender notes of a larger denomination than $1,000 is also prohibited.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON of New York, has no hesitation in speaking in plain English about high schools and common schools as published in Monday's edition. He says to educate those who have ambition to shine as professional men at the public expense, is legalized robbery, and the recipients feel it; that the children of the poor man generally leave school with a common education to go to work for themselves or their parents, whilst their little homes are taxed to give to the children of others a collegiate education. A little more sensible talk like this on the part of leading men would soon create a healthier condition of things in relation to the present school system, which is oppressive beyond any necessity, and inadequate for the ends for which it was created.

SHARPE and MCDONNELL were hung at Mauch Chunk, Tuesday, for the murder of GEORGE K. SMITH, at Audenreid, Carbon county, on the 5th of November, 1873. Grave doubts were entertained of their guilt, but the Board of Pardons refused to interfere, and a final appeal was made to the Governor for a respite. And a thrilling and tragic episode follows. The Governor granted the respite, but it reached the Sheriff *thirty seconds too late!* The telegraphic respite was received at the Mauch Chunk office at 10:37, Tuesday morning, and the messenger rushed to the jail with it. He got there about half a minute before the drop fell, but the doorkeeper did not understand the reprieve, and delayed its delivery. The wife and children of one of the condemned men were at the jail door weeping loudly and bitterly. Finally it reached the Sheriff, thirty seconds late. That officer had no idea a reprieve would be granted. Some one had blundered.

THE excellent HARTRANFT must be provided for, that's clear. It is the height of presumption to suppose that that gifted individual who was Auditor General for six years, with a hand in the EVANS rake and a suppliant for "Dear JENKES" favors, and then Governor for six more years at a salary of ten thousand dollars a year and incidentals, should be thrown on a cold world to make his salt by unofficial exertion. At a modest computation, the Governor has drawn from the taxpayers the last twelve years, one hundred thousand dollars, and here he is again, like OLIVER TWIST with his work-house platter, asking for "more." Shall it be Major General of the National Guard, with a good round salary, QUAY'S $60,000 Recordership, Collector of Customs at Philadelphia or Minister to Berlin? All these seem to be within his grasp; and possibly, if he had not staid so long at Washington boring for he Berlin Mission, the awkward gallows incident of Tuesday at Mauch Chunk would not have transpired. But all this aside, the Governor must be provided with some good fat sinecure. There is no getting around that.

THE mission of the POTTER Committee, on its recent visit to New Orleans, was to enable JOHN SHERMAN to make good his pledge that he would show "violence and intimidation," that would satisfy the country how the majority in Louisiana had been carried for TILDEN in 1876. That was the chief object of the recent trip of the sub-committee to New Orleans, so that when the record should be made up Mr. SHERMAN could not be able to say he was denied any facility for establishing the truth of his allegations, if he had the proof to offer. Instead of being ready, after six months of interval to prepare evidence if any existed, to go on with witnesses on this point, Mr. JOHN RAY, the counsel of SHERMAN, coolly informed the Committee he did not propose to take further testimony. Mr. POTTER offered to go into any parish in the State, and make the investigation on the very spot that might be chosen by JOHN SHERMAN or his counsel. But this invitation was not accepted. In abandoning this part of his case SHERMAN virtually admits that it had never any foundation, and was only put forward to break the charges criminating him as the chief of HAYES' ballot stealing conspiracy.

A GENUINE Yankee in San Fsancisco having bored a new-comer with every conceivable question relative to his object in visiting the gold country, his hopes, his means and his prospects, at length asked him if he had a family. "Yes, sir; I have a wife and six children and I never saw one of them." After this reply the couple sat a few minutes in silence; then the interrogator again commenced: "Was you ever blind, sir?" "No, sir." "Did you marry a widow, sir?" "No, sir." Another interval of silence. "Did I understand you to say, sir, that you had a wife and six children living in New York and had never seen one of them?" "Yes, sir, I so stated it." Another and a longer pause. Then the interrogator again inquired: "How can it be, sir, that you never saw one of them?" "Why," was the reply, "one of them was born after I left."

IT is an ill wind that blows no body good. Three years ago the Providence Tool Company issued notes amounting with interest added for the full term to $3,200,000. The notes were made payable in six installments, six months apart. Turkey had been a large buyer of arms from the Tool Company, and the company had put up new buildings, and extended its business until it was heavily involved in debt. The war between Russia and Turkey greatly increased the demand on the part of the latter country for improved weapons of war, as the Tool Company sold rifles strictly for cash, the assets of the corporation soon grew beyond the indebtedness. On the first day of the new year the last dollar of the $3,200,000 was paid.

THE committee of ways and means have at last agreed upon a discriminating duty on sugar which as usual with such compromises, has disappointed both sides who will probably unite for its defeat in the house. On grades of sugar under number thirteen Dutch standard the committee fix the duty at 2 41-100 cents a pound, on sugar rating between thirteen and sixteen Dutch standard, a duty of 2¾ cents a pound; and on sugars above sixteen Dutch standard, 4 cents a pound. This rate of duty is favorable to the refining interests.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

RUTHERFORD PLATT HAYES has gone to Cornell.

TWELVE greenback papers have died in Iowa since the fall elections.

A MAN in Illinois has found a way to make good lumber out of compressed straw.

IN six years in Italy there have been 15,982 homicides, and 14,563 arrests therefor.

IT is likely that a Constitutional Convention will be called in Louisiana, to assemble in March or April.

THERE will be 1,603 delegates in the Kentucky State Democratic Convention which assembles on May-day.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE'S daughter and other Washington ladies are rehearsing "H. M. S. Pinafore."

LONGFELLOW was visited at his home in Cambridge, on Saturday, by Mme. Gerster and Campani.

To the Paris fair there went 64,044 Englishmen, 31,000 Belgians, 23,000 Germans, 16,000 Italians and 14,000 Americans.

A VACUUM automatic brake lately tested in England will stop in three hundred yards a train running at sixty miles an hour.

FECHTER, the actor, sues the Philadelphia *Times* for libel, for saying he was too fond of the rosy for the credit of the stage.

THERE are in Georgia 85,630 persons between the ages of ten and eighteen years who can neither read nor write, while in 1874 there were 186,244.

DOWN in Maine they slip a sword under the cap and gown every now and then. President Joshua L. Chamberlain, of Bowdoin College, has just been made Major General of the State Militia.

THE Wesleyans of England have determined to build in various parts of the country one hundred chapels per year for the next ten years. The sum of $325,000 has been subscribed for the purpose.

THE late Representative Hartridge of Georgia, while delirious a little time before he died, got out of bed and dressed himself completely, and lying down with his arms folded across his breast said: "Now I am ready to die."

RALPH WALDO EMERSON helped to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Concord Lyceum the other day. During the fifty years Mr. Emerson delivered ninety-eight lectures before the Lyceum.

THE Springfield *Republican* says that Mr. Blaine is already getting praise for the "superb organization" with which he is working up his Presidential canvass for 1880, as he did that for 1875; "but it was no go in 1876, and it will be n. g. in 1880."

LONDON *Truth*—"The fact is that the age is becoming far too mealy-mouthed, to take away the character of a man by innuendo, or to betray him with a kiss, is regarded as legitimate: but when a spade is called a spade there is an outcry from all the spades who want to be called by some other name."

MR. LOGAN has organized a literary bureau to aid him in his canvass for the Illinois Senatorship, and has solemnly excommunicated the Chicago *Tribune*, the leading Republican paper of the Northwest, as "a journalist guerrilla" "false to Republicanism."

APROPOS of the organization of the Pennsylvania Legislature, the Philadelphia *Times* remarks that "the exact justice of hanging Mollie Maguires at one end of the line and giving office to those who barter with them for votes and doubtful immunity from punishment at the other end may be open to question in many minds."

JOAQUIN MILLER has written a new play for McKee Rankin and Kittie Blanchard. It is called "'49," and deals with the historical incidents of the famous Mountain Meadow massacre. Mr. Miller says it is better than the "Danites," and is pervaded with a weird spirit of romance that cannot fail to impress most favorably the Fates."

F. G. THOMPSON of Illinois, who has been one of General Logan's supporters for the United States Senatorship, has become disgusted with his methods, and he prints a card saying that Logan wanted him to write a series of letters to a Chicago newspaper from different parts of the State representing that public opinion demanded Logan's election.

IN the Norwalk, Ohio, *Experiment* of the 7th inst., appeared the following editorial: "If the person who brought us that load of green elmwood would bring us a load of ice for kindling we think we might burn the wood." The next day—a shivering day—there filed into the editor's little back room a dozen Norwalkians, each with a huge chunk of ice on his shoulder. As the editor was not in they piled the chunks in the form of a beautiful iceberg around the editorial stove.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER will preside in the hall of the House of Representatives next Thursday evening, when the memory of Professor Joseph Henry, late secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, will be honored in a joint sitting of the Senate and the House. The Rev. Dr. McCosh of Princeton, will deliver the opening prayer. Addresses will be made by Hannibal Hamlin, R. E. Withers, Professor Asa Gray of Harvard; Professor W. B. Rogers of Boston; John A. Garfield, S. S. Cox and General W. T. Sherman.

THE Democrats of Jefferson county, Ky., including Louisville, have recommended the distinguished humanitarian, Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, for the nomination of Governor by the Democratic State Convention. Dr. Blackburn, who has greatly distinguished himself as a volunteer physician for the past twenty-five years whenever epidemic diseases have been most violent in the South, is an elder brother of Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, member of Congress from the Lexington (Ky.) district.

"MANDEVILLE," one of the most famed ancestral mansions of the South was burned to the ground the other night. It was built in 1835, and became the social and political centre in the Pee-Dee country, in South Carolina. Mementoes of three generations and elegant souvenirs of travel, together with the Mandeville family relics from Wales, rare pictures and costly books, that filled the house, were destroyed. The special glory of the place was its flowers, which bloomed in every apartment and in every nook and cranny during the mild nine months of the year, only and mistletoe remaining throughout the three winter months. Mrs. Lawrence M. Keitt and daughter, the Mandeville heirs, sought refuge at the house of a neighbor.

FOR ONE HOUR OF MACKEY.

Recorder Quay's Blunder in Forcing the Cameron Caucus.

[Oil City Derrick.]

Among the names of those who preferred to obey their constituents rather than Quay and Cameron, we notice those of Representative Mapes and Senator Lee of this county. Both these men were elected by the people as known anti-Cameronites, and, unlike other Representatives who were elected on the same basis, they propose to stand by their convictions. Mr. Mapes has represented this county before, and always worked for the interest of this section, and he is doing the same now. More Representatives of this class would make an improved order of politics certain, and induce the people to believe that when a man was elected to represent their convictions, he would do it.

QUAY'S HURRIED CAUCUS.

[Harrisburg Letter in Derrick.]

The party managers called the caucus for Wednesday night—the second day of the session—an unheard of thing, as the election does not take place until Tuesday, the 21st instant, and heretofore the custom had been to hold the caucus abont three days before the election. But the Cameron claquers were trembling for their favorite, as there were several outspoken anti-Cameron men who were beginning to make their influence felt. Quay, fearing to wait longer, called the caucus on the above mentioned date, hoping to rush the nomination through and get the party tied by the caucus' action before any more defections occurred. But, to the utter surprise of the party managers, some entirely new men took it into their heads that they had been elected to represent the people in the Legislature, and not Mr. Quay or Mr. Cameron. The country members were anxiously studying their lesson. They complained that they had only just arrived, were unacquainted with each other and had no time to discuss the Senatorial question as yet. Even some of Cameron's own adherents protested strongly against the indecent haste which had been manifested. They said as the Legislature would have to adjourn the next day to allow the Speaker to make up his committees they would be taunted as soon as they got home with having done the work for which elected, viz., the election of Cameron, and now all they were expected to do was to draw their salaries and quit work. But Quay was now thoroughly frightened and would listen to no protests but insisted the caucus must take place. When this became known fifteen of the members met in a private room and pledged themselves to stand by each other and stay out of the caucus. As soon as they disbanded they were joined by ten more making twenty-five in all.

PASSING AWAY.

"Old Si" Indulges in Some Appropriate New Year Reflections.

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.]

Old Si has been sitting by the fire in a brown study.

"De relicks ob de wah am slowly passin' away!" he finally remarked.

"What in the world made you think of that?"

"Well, Chrismus and new yeah allus makes me kinder look back ober de pas'. I sorter reviews de track I'se bin' runnin' on."

"And what makes you think the relics of the war are going?"

"Lots o' things dat I mought speak of. Fustly ef yer notis, de brass-works 'round hyar is gettin' lower an' lower ebery yeah, an' sum hez done bin ploughed ober long 'go. De rifle pits iz mos'ly fill'd up an' de fotes is lebbel'd down fer sicher washuns fer bran new houses fer fokes ter lib in'!"

"That was all very true"——

"Yas, an' der ain't so menny widders an' orphins in de lan', an' speshil shops fer patint arms an' legs hes drapp'd outen de trade. Dere's mo' dispeziahun ter 'list wid de melishy, an' dar ain't so menny fokes in town wid de rumatiz an' so' eyes!"

"Well, you have been observant."

"I looks 'round whenebber I'se awake, an' I got er good pa'r o' specs! Yes, the freaster cums 'long reg'lar now an' de sirkus arribes ebery yeah de same time wid de season ter pay yer taxes. 'Twarn't so in de wah!"

"Well, now, what else?"

"Dar's moughty leetle lef' ob de wah now, 'ceptin' de mancerpashun, 'lectif french-ize an' hard time—but we'se gittin' on risin' groun' ennyhow, tho' munny is skase an' er konfedrit bit ar' almos' ez hard ter git ez er greenback!"

"You think times are improving?"

"Slowly—slowly, but still dey's on de mend. Dem equonomerkal paper collars is goin' outer fashun an' Yankee obercoats hez disappear'd fum de cullud race! Mo' fokes is comin' ter town in homespun clo's an' trane loads of farrin bacon is gettin' shorter! Laziness is der las' relick dat we wants ter trade off ter sum odder kuntry an' den we'll be reddy ter pat Juba an' shake wid de res' ob mankin'!"

Then the old man got what he was after—more egg-nogg.

An American Lady Sees the Pope.

(From the Evening Telegraph.)

We were quite a large American party. The ladies were required to dress in black, without gloves, and wear black lace veils *a l' Espagnol*. Arriving at the Vatican at noon, we were ushered into the audience chamber by one of the attendants, dressed in scarlet silk brocade livery; about four hundred visitors were present of all religions, many Catholics who had come long distances, others only curious to witness the solemn and imposing ceremonies.

After waiting perhaps an hour, during which time, womanlike, we had thoroughly canvassed and criticised the audience, just as they were no doubt doing with us. Leo XIII arrived, accompanied by two Cardinals, but without any other pomp or display. Removing his hat and scarlet cloak, (pardon me if I do not speak technically,) he appeared in a pure white robe, wearing a sash of moire antique ribbon, and scarlet slippers embroidered with gold.

The visitors sat in rows around the audience chamber, and accompanied by one of his Cardinals, his Holiness, after having every person presented to him by name by the Cardinal, blessed each individual, all kneeling. Christians of all denominations kissed his hand, while the Catholics also kissed his ring and foot. Many of those present brought rosaries also to receive the Papal blessing.

It is really a most impressive occasion; the Pope seemed most benign, happy, and affectionate, and at the conclusion of his long ceremony, which lasted an hour and a half, he pronounced a general benediction from the Pontifical chair and the audience dispersed.

Religious Experience in Nevada.

[Reno (Nev.) Gazette.]

"I'm goin' to church to-morrow," remarked a well known citizen of Reno, with a red face, in Sanders' saloon this afternoon.

"Why?" demanded an astonished fellow old-timer.

"Well, you see," explained the gentleman, "I went last Sunday for the first time in nine years, an' I felt ever so much better than if I'd put in the day at pedro or poker as usual. Somehow seein' so many well-dressed, decent people in a crowd, an' hearin the parson an' list'nin' to the hymns I used to know when I was a boy, made me feel sort o' tender hearted like. An' the feelin' didn't wear away neither. I've felt so d—d good and pious like all the week that I could lick my weight in hoodlums this here minute. Goin' to church is the boss rackes, you kin bet on that. Every leadin' citizen had ought to go to church. Martin, take sumfin' yourself."

THE KATE COBB TRIAL.

An Intensely Dramatic Scene Enacted in the Court Room.

The Prisoner's Little Daughter Called on to Impeach her Grandmother's Testimony.

The trial of Mrs. Kate Cobb at Norwich, Connecticut, for the murder of her husband, by poison, is one of the most intensely interesting and dramatic murder trials in the criminal history of the country. With her paramour Wesley Bishop, it is alleged she plotted the murder of her husband, and made way with him by slow poisoning. Bishop's wife died under suspicious circumstances, probably poisoned by him, and it was the purpose of the two to marry after the wife and husband had been disposed of. This is the theory of the prosecution. If Bishop and his alleged paramour had been Italians of the fifteenth century, instead of hopelessly unromantic Connecticut Yankees of the nineteenth, Robert Browning might have woven their passions and crimes into a poem as powerful and as repulsive as "The Ring and the Book." Yet the tragedy is all the more ghastly for the vulgar and commonplace surroundings amid which it was enacted.

Bishop was on the witness stand last week, and told the story of the murder of Mrs. Cobb's husband who was also his intimate friend and brother Mason, as coolly as they might have discussed a purchase of groceries. He swears that the first suggestion of the crime came from her. They wished to marry each other, and there were two obstacles in the way—her husband and his wife. He asserts that she said to him: "I don't know of but one way by which I could become free, and that is by burying the one I now live with." Did he recoil in horror? Not a bit of it. He asked her if she would really kill her husband, and she, after taking twenty-four hours to think of it, said she would if he would help her. By his own account he did help her, procuring the morphine, aconite, arsenic, and strychnine, which, he says, she successively gave to the unsuspecting Cobb. While Cobb and Mrs. Bishop were still living, before the first dose of poison had been given, Bishop says that he and Mrs. Cobb had fixed their wedding day. At one time, he testifies, she expressed a hope that her husband might be killed on a journey—so as to save her "the trouble" of murdering him. That is a fair sample, if he is to be believed, of their talk about the matter. Bishop's wife died in February, 1878; Cobb died a few months later; Prof. Doremus, the chemist thinks he has found poison in both bodies; and Bishop swears that Mrs. Cobb was the poisoner.

Mrs. Cobb was placed on the witness stand in her own defence, and gave detailed and circumstantial denials of Bishop's highly wrought up story. Attempts were made with some success to prove alibis for her at times when Bishop alleged he was holding illicit interviews with her. She made a good impression on the witness stand, and bore a terrible cross examination without flinching. A correspondent says:

The prisoner herself is the furthest possible remove from the cold-blooded murderess that she is accused of being. There is nothing in her looks of the woman who craves notoriety and glories in unnatural crime. The veiled, silent figure that sits day after day motionless and with bowed head in the Norwich court room is totally unlike the sensual paramour and remorseless poisoner of the popular imagination. No attempt at dramatic appeal, no beseeching glance comes from the pale white face beneath the veil. Everybody speaks well of her before the murder. Even her enemies admit that she was a kind wife, a devoted mother, a generous friend and neighbor. High bred and delicate, her bearing throughout the trial has showed her to be. Educated at a country high school, she speaks better English and possesses far more accomplishments than women who can boast greater advantages. The woman is a puzzle to every one who believes her guilty—a puzzle which increases hourly as the end approaches.

AN INTENSELY DRAMATIC SCENE.

We copy this incident from the report of Saturday's proceedings. It was necessary for the prosecution to rebut the evidence of the prisoner's mother, and Mrs. Cobb's little daughter was put on the stand:

Then followed an awkward pause. The evidence was almost all in, and there still remained an important point which the prosecution must make before the summing up began. That was to introduce the testimony of the ten-year old daughter of the prisoner as to the cup and saucer marked "Pet," which Bishop claims he gave her, and which she denies ever receiving from him. They were afraid to put on little Adele as a witness of their own, because it had got abroad that the prisoner's friends had tampered with her. It remained to bring out her testimony against her mother in some other way, because it would never do to put a witness on the stand whom they might wish to impeach. There was a hurried consultation between the Prosecutor and his assistant, and then the latter called out in a loud voice, "Sheriff, bring in the little girl."

There was a stir among the spectators as a tall man in a blue coat and brass buttons appeared walking by the side of a pretty little form, all lace and feathers and dimpled confusion. Everybody made way for them, and they walked slowly past the lonely figure in black, which bent forward for an instant, and then drew back quickly, until they reached the witness chair. The little girl climbed into it, and then turned to the audience a pretty face, remarkably like that of the prisoner, though with more of the rosebud than the rose in her cheeks. She was a bonnie wee thing, with her long golden hair pushed back over her face by a black circular comb, golden ear-drops, and a hat of lustrous blue silk and white lace perched on the top of her ringlets. The tiny white lace scarf about her throat was tied with just the least suspicion of jauntiness, and her small white hands, nestling against her plaything of a muff, showed the glitter of a ring—her mother's gift.

"What is your name, little one?" asked the Public Prosecutor, with a gentleness which contrasted strongly with the war of words which had preceded it.

For a moment the witness looked about in childish confusion. Then she murmured, "Adele W. Cobb.

White-haired and venerable Mr. Wait could hear it no longer. "I object to this, your Honor," he cried, bringing his hand down upon the bar with an emphasis that made it rebound. Then he rose, and with something of the air of the lion, turned to his learned antagonist and shook his hand warningly at him. "I object," he cried in a ringing voice, "to this unparalleled scene. I object, your Honor, to bringing this little tender thing, innocent of the nature of an oath, or of the knowledge of anything evil, into this court to testify against her mother, who is on trial for her life! It is bad enough to have these lawyers for the State putting her questions, as they admit having done, without bringing her here to bear forced testimony that may help hang the mother that bore her and nursed her. I ask your Honors to put a stop to this thing here and at the outset!"

Prosecutor Waller rose with a flushed face, in which regret at the part he was acting struggled with a sense of duty. He spoke in a low voice, every syllable of which was audible in the furthest corner of the crowded court room. He said:

"Your Honors, I admit that it is a most painful sight, and nothing but the conviction that I am doing my sworn duty to the State and to the community, would justify me in what I am about to do."

"The prisoner at the bar is her mother," broke in Mr. Wait, impatiently.

"Aye, gentlemen," continued the Public Prosecutor, "the prisoner at the bar, as my learned friend truly says, is her mother; but is not the murdered man her father? For myself, if you or I were to be murdered by poison, I trust that we would leave children—yes, even little ones like this—with honor and affection enough to aid in pointing out the murderess, even though she were her own mother."

Kind hearted Judge Culver drew his chair to the edge of the platform and looked upon the witness.

"Adele," he said, in a kind, cheering voice, "do you know what it is to tell a falsehood?"

"Yes," answered the little girl, with a nod; "it's wicked."

"Who will punish you if you tell a falsehood?"

"God will," she replied.

"And who told you that God would punish you?"

"Mamma did, sir."

The Judge wiped his glasses, and both he and the Chief Justice looked very grave. There were few dry eyes in the vicinity of the little witness, and even the stern jurymen looked melted for a moment. A tear stood in the prisoner's eye, and then rolled slowly down her pale face. She raised her veil and brushed it away with her handkerchief.

"We admit this testimony," said Chief Justice Park finally, "to impeach the testimony of the grandmother, and not for any other purpose. Mrs. Waterman having testified that she did not tell the little girl a certain thing, it is allowable to impeach her testimony by asking the little girl what she did tell her."

With constant promptings from the Public Prosecutor, Adele told her story. She said that the lawyers came to her one day and asked her if she had seen anything of the cup. She admitted seeing the cup marked "Pet" in the cupboard of her mother's house. When she next saw her grandmother the latter said to her, "Your mother had no such cup as that. There is a cup marked something else that belonged to me." During this painful recital Mrs. Waterman who was being virtually accused of perjury by her grandchild, looked pale as death. Her face was firmly set, and she did not lower it, although the gaze of the crowded court room was concentrated upon her. When the painful scene was concluded, not without many interruptions by the counsel for the defence, the Public Prosecutor heaved a sigh of relief.

"Do you know the nature of an oath, Adele?" asked Col. Wait, rising once more and looking fixedly at the witness.

"No, Sir," was the artless answer.

"There, you see, your Honors," exclaimed the prisoner's counsel triumphantly, "she admits that she doesn't know what she's doing."

"But she says it's wicked to tell a falsehood, and that God will punish her," said Judge Culver emphatically. "She may not know about the legal form, but she understands the essence of the thing."

When little Adele left the witness chair she walked over to where her mother was sitting. Curiosity seekers craned their necks to see what the mother would do. The child tripped unhesitatingly up to the silent figure in black, whose life she had been helping to swear away, and put out her tiny hand. The mother caught her in her arms, raised her upon her lap, pressed her to her breast, and began smoothing back her golden hair with trembling but loving hands. Those who stood near say that the only words she uttered, and those in a choked voice, were "My precious!"

Five hundred gaping spectators stared at this scene with dry eyes, and the lawyers for the prosecution, to their honor, did not hide their emotion. The tears coursed down the furrowed cheeks of the venerable counsel for the prisoner as he rose and in a tremulous voice demanded that the entire evidence be ruled out as inadmissible. He made an eloquent argument, but the Judges felt compelled to refuse, and the case went over until next Tuesday. There remain only two hours of rebutting testimony before the summing up.

THURMAN'S THIRD.

He Gives the Teller Committee Additional Facts.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—Senator Thurman has addressed the following letter to Mr. Teller, Chairman of the Select Committee of Investigation:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, January 13, 1879.

DEAR SIR:—Again complying with the request of your Committee for information, I have the honor to send you instalment No. 3, to wit:

First—An official certified copy, from the office of the Secretary of State of Florida, of the affidavit of James H. Paine, showing misconduct and violation of law by Federal officials at the late election in Duval county, in that State.

Second—A like certified copy of the affidavit of James M. Whitaker, relating to this same subject and to the intimidation of Democratic voters by armed Republicans.

Third—A like certified copy of an affidavit by S. C. Tucker, proving that at the late election at Precinct No. 12, Alachua county, the U. S. Supervisor of Elections, N. P. Gruette, insisted that the ballots, as they were cast should be numbered to correspond with the number of each voter's name as it appeared on the registration list, and that in compliance with his demand, the larger part of the ballots were so numbered and the secrecy of the ballot thus effectually destroyed.

Fourth—A like certified copy of the affidavit of Robert M. Witherspoon, County Judge of Madison county, in said State, showing his illegal arrest and detention by the United States Commissioner and the Marshal in order to prevent the discharge of his duties as one of a Board of Canvassers of the late election in said county.

Fifth—An affidavit of Edward S. Frances, a colored citizen of Duval county, Florida, and a member of the Board of County Commissioners of said county, proving intimidation practiced in that State to prevent colored citizens from voting the Democratic ticket.

Sixth—An affidavit from James C. Williams, a colored citizen of the same county, to the same effect.

Seventh—A certificate of the sheriff and County Judge of said county and of the President of the City Council of Jacksonville, and of the City Clerk and City Marshal, attesting the good characters and standing of said Frances and Williamson.

Eighth—An affidavit of John R. Marshall of Madison county, Florida, showing misconduct on the part of United States Deputy Marshals and intimidation practiced by them at the late election in said county.

I have a number of letters from the North and West making specific charges of intimidation and bribery that it may be proper that I should lay before your committee, but I withhold them until the wishes of the writers in this respect can be ascertained. I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. THURMAN.

Startling a Drawing Room

One of the most eminent pianists in London, having suffered much from the irrepressible conversation of drawing-room audiences, devised the other day a means of giving a little lesson to the town. He arranged with his violin, his violoncello, and the rest that the music should come to a sudden stop in the midst of the loudest passage of the piece, at a given signal from him. It was done.

The bawling and shouting voices were left, in the twinkling of an eye, high and dry, as it were upon a shore of silence. Joyous, clear, and distinct above them all rose a voice from the foremost seats, the voice of Lady—but no, tortures shall not drag her name from me! And these words were ringing upon the startled air, "We always fry ours in lard!"

Workingmen,

before you begin your heavy spring work, after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See other column. jan1:2wW

THIRTY SECONDS LATE.

The Hanging of Sharpe and McDonnell at Mauch Chunk.

A Reprieve at the Jail Door a Half Minute Before Execution,

But Does Not Reach Sheriff Until 30 Seconds After Drop Fell.

MAUCH CHUNK, January 14.—The execution of Sharpe and McDonnell, convicted of the murder of George K. Smith, coal operator at Audenreid, on the night of November 5, 1863, was expected to be a quiet affair but has proved most exciting. A reprieve from Governor Hartranft arrived one-half minute after the drop fell, just thirty seconds too late to save the lives of the men adjudged guilty of the murder.

LAST NIGHT AND EXECUTION.

The doomed men slept peacefully last night. McDonnell, when retiring, asked to be called at midnight for prayer. At that hour Sharpe was fast asleep. Neither ate any breakfast this morning. The priests, Fathers Brunce and Heiner, arrived about seven, and Mass was said in McDonnell's cell in the presence of a number of relatives. At 9:30 the doors of the prison were opened to those having passes, and the corridors were soon well filled with a crowd who examined the ropes and looked on at their being fixed to the scaffold beams and other preparations.

The Sheriff had given strict orders to his assistants to allow no levity. At 10:25 o'clock, the Sheriff knocked on the doors of the cells, as the signal that he was ready. The condemned men did not appear for some time, but when they came forth, did not show the least signs of fear. Sharpe and McDonnell, priests, policemen and the Sheriff at once went upon the scaffold. After a short service the Sheriff said: "James McDonnell, have you anything to say before I proceed further?"

McDonnell replied in a firm voice, "I am as innocent of the murder of Smith as the child unborn. I have already told of the only crime I was engaged in (referring to the Burns murder). I am sorry I ever alienated myself from the Holy Catholic church. I forgive everybody."

In reply to the sheriff's questions Sharpe said he was innocent of the murder of Smith. He said he had intended to have read a statement written for him by Mr. Boyle of the *Coal Gazette*, but he would not, and asked that gentleman to be sure to publish it. The men were then shackled and the priests kissed them good-bye.

The sheriff was about to put on the white caps, when Sharpe said he wished to leave his thanks with the sheriff and officers of the jail. McDonnell said the same. The men then kissed their crucifixes, and the priests whispered in their ears. As the white caps were drawn over their heads, every one but the victims left the scaffold. The sheriff took hold of a rope attached to the spring, and awaited the signal from Father Bunce. In a moment, a white handkerchief fell from the latter's hand and the sheriff pulled the drop. The fall was over three feet and the men came down heavily. McDonnell seemed to die instantly, but Sharpe struggled violently.

THE REPRIEVE.

A reprieve was received in Mauch Chunk by telegraph at 10:37, and the manager of the office rushed to the jail with it. He rang the bell violently about half a minute before the drop fell, and started for the doorkeeper. Mrs. McDonnell and her children were at the door, weeping loudly, but the doorkeeper did not seem to understand the dispatch was a reprieve. It was from Governor Hartranft, and granted a reprieve until Monday. There was great excitement in the town when the news of the reprieve was made known. The friends of the prisoners took charge of the bodies, which were put into coffins in the jail. The Sheriff said he had no idea a reprieve would be granted by the Governor, nor did any of the authorities anticipate such a contingency.

TERRIBLE SCENES OF EXCITEMENT.

MAUCH CHUNK, January 14.—When the Governor's reprieve arrived at the jail this morning, a scene of intense excitement occurred, but although the culprits had only been hanging a few moments there was no movement made toward cutting them down. The telegraph messenger reached the jail door before the drop fell, but no heed was taken to his knocking and ringing, the wife of one of the culprits having previously been extremely violent outside. When the drop fell, the knocking and ringing continued and the Sheriff sent out a man to arrest the parties whom he imagined to be creating a disturbance. It was them found to be a telegraph messenger with a reprieve.

A brother of McDonnell, who had been kneeling by the scaffold, arose and excitedly charged the Sheriff with the murder of his brother. The excitement spread and the Sheriff appealed to one of the priests who exonerated him from blame. Amidst this excitement the reproaches of the maddened brother of McDonnell and the wailings of the bereaved families outside, the culprits seem to have been forgotten and they remained hanging for thirty minutes after the drop fell. There is no reasonable doubt, however, that they were both dead when the reprieve came. After the bodies were cut down they were placed in coffins and given to their families, whose cries could be heard for several blocks, adding greatly to the prevailing excitement.

HISTORY OF THE CASE

BY AN EDITOR WHO BELIEVED THE MEN INNOCENT.

Mr. E. Mell Boyle, proprietor of the Mauch Chunk *Coal Gazette*, writes as follows to the New York *Sun*, under date of January 10:

News came from Harrisburg early this morning that the Board of Pardons had refused to interfere in the cases of Charles Sharpe and James McDonnell, under sentence of death for the murder of George K. Smith. The history of this case is peculiar. The murder took place in Audenried, this county, on November 5, 1863, more than fifteen years ago. At that time several persons were suspected. The murder was committed by a crowd of fifty or sixty "Buckshots," but no one was actually arrested for the crime. The murder was one of unusual brutality, the crowd of "Buckshots" forcing themselves in Mr. Smith's house, and shooting him down in the presence of his family. The murdered man was a coal operator, and his offense was making known the whereabouts of certain men who had resisted the draft. It was one of the first of the long series of murders in the coal regions—a reign of terror which ended with the capture of the assassins of John P. Jones in 1875, and the subsequent exposures of the bloody crimes of the Molly Maguire Order.

Sharpe and McDonald were arrested on the 24th and 25th of December, 1877. A man named Thomas Durkin was arrested at the same time, and the three were indicted for the murder of Smith at the January Sessions, 1878.

The trial of Sharpe and McDonnell took place in April, and, contrary to the expectations of the public, they were both convicted of murder in the first degree. That the evidence was not sufficient is the opinion of many persons; but the righteous feeling of wrath is so strong against the Mollies that the counsel for these men have not been able to stay the iron hand of the law, and they will probably be hanged on Tuesday next for a crime which it is very doubtful if they ever committed.

It is a very hard thing to convict any one of forty or fifty persons engaged in the crime of killing; and when fifteen years have elapsed the difficulty is increased. Indeed, in the annals of America the list of murderers convicted fifteen years after the commission of the offense does not exceed three names.

BERGEN MUST HANG.

The Governor Declines to Grant a Further Respite.

HARRISBURG, January 15.—The action of the Supreme Court in virtually affirming the constitutionality of the law relative to writs of error in the Sayre murder case makes Martin Bergen's execution at Pottsville to-morrow certain, Governor Hartranft having refused to favorably consider an application for a further respite for that reason.

As soon as he receives the necessary papers in the Sayre case the Governor will issue another death warrant. The execution will be put far enough ahead to enable Sayre's case to be fully heard by the Board of Pardons. The plea will be made that he is not a fit subject for hanging, on the alleged ground of insanity. As the Board of Pardons were unanimous in recommending a commutation of the death sentence of Biasius Pistorius, the Catholic priest, to life imprisonment, the Governor will probably comply with the request, although there is considerable opposition to any interference with the execution of the law. The widow of the murdered man, "Jacquette," has written to the Governor, in which she earnestly protests against a commutation.

THE U. S. SENATORSHIP.

Gen. Shields Nominated from Missouri for the Short Term.

Gov. Vance to Represent North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 15.—The Democratic caucus of the Legislature to-night nominated Governor Vance for the U. S. Senate by acclamation.

NEW Orleans, January 15.—The Legislature went through the ceremony of voting for United States Senator, with no result.

DENVER, COL., January 15.—N. P. Hill, Manager of the Boston and Colorado Smelting Company, was elected U. S. Senator, receiving over a two-third's vote in both branches of the Legislature. The Democratic votes were cast for W. A. S. Loveland.

GENERAL SHIELDS NOMINATED.

ST. LOUIS, January 15.—The *Globe-Democrat's* Jefferson City special says the Democrats in caucus to-night nominated General James Shields for the Senatorial short term over David H. Armstrong by a vote of 88 to 37. Gen. Shields will be remembered as having represented Illinois and Minnesota in the United States Senate. After more than two hours of filibustering and several motions to adjourn were voted down, the matter of nominating for the long term was postponed until to-morrow night by a vote of 65 to 61 and the caucus adjourned.

STORM ON THE MOUNTAINS.

The Wind Blowing a Perfect Hurricane.

Terrible Snow Drifts—Freight Trains Delayed.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

DERRY STATION, PA., January 16.—3 A. M.—The storm is terrible along the mountain. The fast line which left Pittsburgh last evening at 8:08, reach Derry at 2 o'clock this morning, drawn by six engines. The snow has drifted in some of the cuts ten feet deep. A number of members of the Legislature are on board of the delayed train. O'Neil and Taylor of Allegheny, Truby of Clarion, Dunwoody, Clerk Sherlock and many others. The wind blows a perfect hurricane. Freight trains are stuck all along the line. J. C.

THE OIL INTERESTS.

The Standard Company Snubbed by the Producers' Council.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

TITUSVILLE, PA., January 15.—The Producers' General Council received a letter from J. D. Rockafeller, President of the Standard Oil Company, asking that a committee be appointed to meet with the officers of the Standard looking to a compromise of existing difficulties. The Secretary was instructed to reply to Rockafeller that the council does not deem it expedient to appoint such committee.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

The People's Bank at Enfaula, Alabama, has suspended.

A discovery was made yesterday of a deficit in the office of Sheriff Wallace, Hamilton county, Ohio, of $20,000. No explanation has yet been given.

Lieutenant Wallace was examined yesterday in the case of Major Reno, now on trial in Chicago. His testimony was to the effect that Reno had done his whole duty.

Several more witnesses were examined yesterday by the Teller Committee in New Orleans, some of whom testified to general charges of intimidation, and others denied all such charges.

The German societies of New York are to receive the remains of Bayard Taylor on their arrival with appropriate honors. The remains are to lie in state at the Governor's room, City Hall.

John Beck, Postmaster at Frenchburg, Ky., has been arrested, charged with rifling valuable letters. It is alleged that he had broken open upwards of thirty letters the last three months.

At Wilkesbarre, Parish & Co.'s striking miners have resumed work at 10 per cent. reduction of wages. The Plymouth miners resume to-morrow. The reduction lasts until the 1st of April.

Miss Louise Pomeroy, the actress, who was injured in a railway accident near Shreveport, Louisiana, on the 10th inst., is reported by the attending physician to be very low. Miss Stella Willis is improving, and the rest of the company who were more or less injured have recovered.

It is stated that a friend has received a letter from Peter Herdic, dated Norfolk, Va., in which he says he is on his way South attended by a physician, and that he is in very bad health. He does not intend to escape the suits which are now pending against him, but will return as soon as his health has improved.

Anti-War Prices for Teeth.

Call and see the elegant gum teeth for $8 per set at 278 Penn avenue. Dr. Quincy A. Scott warrants a perfect fit, and that you can eat with them.

THE OLD WORLD.

The Pope Expected to Accept the Resignation of Archbishop Purcell.

A Bridge Gives Way While a Train is Passing.

Several Russian Officers and 200 Men Drowned.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

FALL OF A BRIDGE—TWO HUNDRED PERSONS DROWNED.

LONDON, January 15.—A dispatch from Psillipoplis states a railway train fell into the river Ardo on Saturday, and that a Russian general, several other officers and two hundred men were drowned. The accident was caused by the breaking down of the bridge.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

FIFTY-EIGHT MINERS BURIED IN THE PIT.

CARDIFF, January 14.—An explosion occurred in the Denas colliery, Rhonda Valley, last night. The greatest excitement prevails in the neighboring densely populated districts. It is said there are fifty-eight men in the pit. The explosion was very violent, and it is feared none of the men escaped. The bottom of the shaft is temporarily impassable, and no attempt at a rescue can be made as yet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MINE DISASTER—60 MINERS ENTOMBED.

LONDON, January 15.—Eighty yards of the roof of the Dinas mines, at the shaft, fell since the explosion, stopping ventilation. Explorers cannot enter the mines. There is no hope of rescue for the 60 men entombed.

The arbitration of differences between employes and employers in the Cleveland and North England iron trade resulted in a decision. The men accept five per cent. reduction of wages.

The cotton mills at Nelson, near Binley, give notice of reduction. Some mills there stopped altogether. Also at Padiham and Whitefield.

The rise in the price of silver to 50 pence per ounce yesterday was in consequence of the demand for India, and the further advance in Indian and China exchanges. Germany is not offering any of its stock of silver at the present rates.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK'S IRON RULE THE CHIEF TOPIC OF DISCUSSION.

BERLIN, January 14.—The Parliamentary Punishment bill continues the chief topic of conversation in all political circles. The opinion of the foreign press is eagerly quoted in comparison with articles in journals here which seems to yield the curious result that abroad there is more opposition to the Chancellor's scheme than in Germany. Many persons here believe Bismarck will ultimately succeed in carrying the measure with but few changes.

Up to the end of the last year the total number of injunctions issued in accordance with the anti-Socialist law was 457, which were applied to 189 clubs and societies, and 50 periodical and 210 non periodical publications. The number of persons expelled from the Empire under the same law was 62.

FRANCE.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION REPRESENTED AS SERIOUS.

LONDON, January 15.—All special correspondents at Paris of London newspapers, speak of the situation in France as serious.

The *Times* Paris dispatch, though subsequently qualifying the information by the statement that the evening meeting of the Republican Union was reported to be more moderate in character, declares that the Left appears almost determined to overthrow the Dufaure Cabinet, pronouncing it unworthy of confidence, unless it publishes beforehand a list of intended dismissals of functionaries. The Cabinet refuses to thus compromise its dignity.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL.

THE QUESTION OF A SUCCESSOR UNDER CONSIDERATION.

ROME, January 15.—There has been a fresh interchange of notes between the Vatican and Germany. The Prefect of the Congregation Propaganda Fide has reported in favor of accepting the resignation of Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati. The Pope is expected to approve this conclusion. The question of a successor to Archbishop Purcell is already under consideration.

A provisional treaty of commerce between Italy and France on the "most favored nation" basis has been signed.

SPARKS BY CABLE.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON of France, has signed a decree pardoning eighteen hundred Communists.

IN the event of failure of financial schemes now under consideration, it is said the Government of Turkey will resort to a forced loan.

THE majority of the Powers have assented to the Porte's proposal for a prolongation of the mandate of the Eastern Roumelia Commission.

IN the election yesterday afternoon for President of the French Senate, M. Louis Joseph Martel received 153 votes and Duc d'Audifret Pasquier 81 votes.

THE signature of the Russo-Turkish Treaty is expected on Thursday. Russia, it is understood, accepts the reduction of the indemnity by 100,000,000 roubles, and payment in paper.

THE dissolution of the Aargan Spinning and Weaving Company, one of the most important cotton concerns in Switzerland, was in consequence of the unsatisfactory results of the past year's working and the general unfavorableness of its position.

BERLIN journals publish a semi-official note which says the reported statement of Crown Prince Frederick William that Prussia does not intend to incorporate the Duchy of Brunswick must not be assumed to be authentic because it is not officially denied.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

The House Adopts a Bill for the Safe Investment of Small Sums.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—Mr. VOORHEES submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the circumstances which led to the recent escape of the Cheyenne Indians from Fort Sill, Texas, and their slaughter by United States forces. Agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Conference Committee on the Military Academy Appropriation bill, submitted a report which was agreed to. The House having agreed to the report yesterday, the bill now goes to the President.

The bill to amend the patent laws was then taken up.

Pending discussion, the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were re-opened, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In response to a resolution the Speaker submitted a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a supplemental statement of balances on loan account in coin standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in National Bank depositories, on the 1st of Jan., 1879; the aggregate amount of balances was $46,808,168. The larger amounts were in the First National Bank of New York, $19,197,948; National Bank of the State of New York, $7,155,054; Bank of New York (National Banking Association), $5,551,411; Naverick National Bank of Boston, $4,842,999; National Bank of Commerce of New York, $2,217,928; Second National Bank of New York, $1,512,929; Monument National Bank of Boston, 1,088,521. The remainder is distributed among forty-eight banks in sums varying from $500 to $900,000.

NEW FINANCIAL MEASURE FOR THE SAVINGS OF THE POOR.

Mr. WOOD, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, reported back the bill authorizing the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of refunding the public debt. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue in exchange for lawful money United States certificates of deposit of the denomination of $10, bearing interest at the rate of three per cent., and convertible at any time, with accrued interest, into 4 per cent. bonds, authorized to be issued, and directs that the money so received shall be applied only to the payment of 5-20 bonds.

Mr. KELLEY (Pa.) submitted an amendment so as to make the certificates convertible, with accrued interest after six months, into lawful money, and at any time into four per cent. bonds.

Mr. WOOD called attention to the bill as introducing a novel feature into the affairs of the Government so far as the producing classes were concerned. It would afford the poor classes an opportunity of investing their small earnings where they would be safe and secure, and not subject to the instability of private corporations. It was proposed by this bill to make National savings banks where they would be positive and absolute security for every dollar deposited by the poorer classes, and the result of which would be to make these classes of people co-partners in the Government itself. Another effect of it would be to cement fraternal concord throughout the land.

Mr. KELLEY said the only provision in the bill which was characteristic of a savings bank was that the government would receive deposits as low as $10. There was no other. The United States government proposed to engage the laboring people in a game of chance of which the law was "heads I win, tails you lose." No laboring man could have any benefit from the bill. It would turn that class into game for Shylocks that concentrated about the stock exchanges of the country. Suppose a poor man had deposited ten dollars and found him, unable to deposit more, he would have to wait one hundred and twenty-three years and four months before he would be entitled to interest. That was the redemption proposed by the United States when it established a savings bank. It was said that the certificates might be sold. What would a $10 certificate, bearing three per cent. interest, bring when a $50 bond bond at four per cent. could be had for par. The laws of trade would put them far below par whenever they had had to be sold in the market. That was the savings banks offered the poor of America by a magnanimous government. His amendment proposed that these certificates should be convertible at the end of six months with accrued interest into lawful money. Without that amendment the bill was a snare and a trap for the poor and a disgrace to the government; with it, the bill would be safe for the people and beneficent in effects on pending operations of the Government. The banks, said he, were in favor of the general provisions of the bill, but if it went into operation, its first effect would be to induce depositors in savings banks to withdraw their deposits. This would compel savings banks to get their securities. They must foreclose their mortgages and this foreclosure of mortgages and sale of real estate would take from the remaining depositors nearly the whole security they now had in savings banks that were sound.

Mr. BURCHARD said that though the bill was not very objectionable so far as it went, he should prefer a measure that had been reported last session for the establishment of a Government Savings Bank. He argued in favor of the latter measure, and suggested that the pending bill was lacking in the very essential principle of a saving bank system, and that was the removal from the poorer classes of the temptation to spend their money. The certificates or bonds under the proposed system would be convertible to money, and would be liable to loss, destruction and theft.

Mr. BUTLER opposed the bill as a delusion and a snare. The effect of it would be that the poor man might spend a day every month in procuring a $10 bond; that when he got five of them together, he might change them into a four per cent. bond, and that for that privilege he would have spent five days and would have saved just thirty-five and one-half cents in interest. That was all there was of it. There was no element of a savings bank in it. It had no safety, and when the poor man wanted money for his bond he would have to go to a broker and submit to a shave greater than the interest. If there was anything else in it, he failed to find it. The object of the bill was (he intimated) to withdraw greenbacks from circulation for there was no way of paying them out when received for this purpose. It would be a further contraction of the currency which had already depressed labor, stopped business, and brought the country to its present condition; and the result of that condition, (which was said to be necessary) was the Heaven-born boon of resumption at New York and nowhere else.

Mr PHILLIPS opposed the bill. He desired to offer an amendment providing for deposit in any postoffice which is a money order office any amount not less than twenty-five cents to be forwarded to the United States Treasury, and an account kept with the depositor who shall receive interest at the rate of four per cent., and that when this sum shall amount to ten dollars it shall be converted into certificates provided for by the bill.

Mr. WOOD declined to yield for the amendment.

Mr. TOWNSEND (Ohio) favored the bill.

Debate having closed, Mr. BURCHARD offered an amendment that in lieu of the certificates provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, if desired, enter on the books of the Treasury to the credit of any one presenting or forwarding it to the Treasury any sum not less than one dollar, and shall allow interest thereon and credit the same quarterly at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and shall establish rules and regulations for the withdrawal on the payment of such deposits, provided, that when the sum of one hundred dollars shall have accumulated to the credit of any person, four per cent. bonds shall be issued in the discharge and payment of it.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered by a vote of yeas, 132; nays, 99.

The first vote was taken on Mr. Kelley's amendment that certificates shall be convertible (after six months) into lawful money, and at any time into 4 per cent. bonds. The amendment was rejected—yeas, 81; nays, 151.

The next vote was taken on Mr. Burchard's substitute, and it was defeated—yeas, 67; nays, 158.

Mr. SPRINGER moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. BUNDY moved to adjourn, and the yeas and nays were ordered.

During roll call the hour of 4:30 arrived (at which time the House had agreed to take a recess until 7:30), but the Speaker ruled that the call should be completed, and it resulted in yeas, 77; nays, 126, and the House at 4 40 took a recess until 7:30.

During the day Mr. HUNTON offered a resolution, which was adopted, for payment to the children of the late B. B. Douglass the remainder of his salary as a member of the Forty-fifth Congress.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed consideration of the bill authorizing the issue of certificates of deposit, the first vote being on the motion of Mr. Springer to lay the bill on the table. This was defeated—yeas, 78; nays, 118, and the bill then passed—yeas, 117; nays, 72.

GREENBACKS FOR DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

Mr. WOOD, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making United States notes receivable for duties on imports.

Mr. GARFIELD stated he desired to offer an amendment providing that such notes should be receivable so long as they were equivalent to coin. (Cries of "No, no.") He did not propose for one to shut off the supply of coin to meet the interest on the public debt in case any calamity should happen to the country.

Mr. WOOD, acting as the organ of the committee, yielded to the introduction of the amendment, and the previous question was ordered.

Mr. HARRISON (Ills.) to Garfield—Has the gentleman any doubt about the success of resumption?

Mr. GARFIELD—I have no doubt of the success of resumption, unless by such a bill as this or some other hostile legislation, resumption is destroyed.

The amendment was then defeated—yeas, 73; nays, 125.

Mr. GARFIELD—Believing this bill to be a serious attack upon resumption, I move to lay it on the table.

The House refused to lay the bill on the table—yeas, 41; nays, 155.

The bill then passed—yeas, 154; nays, 43. It simply provides that after the passage of the act, United States notes shall be received in payment of duties on imports.

Mr. WOOD also reported a bill to facilitate the refunding of the national debt. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in process of refunding the national debt to exchange directly at par bonds bearing four per cent. interest for bonds commonly known as 5-20's outstanding and uncalled, and directs that whenever all such 5-20 bonds shall have been redeemed, the provisions of this section and all existing provisions of the law authorizing the refunding of the national debt shall apply to any bonds of the United States bearing five per cent. or a higher rate of interest which may be redeemable, and that in any case exchange interest shall be allowed on bonds redeemed for a period of three months.

The main question being ordered, the House adjourned.

Indigestion.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood and to keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See other column. jan1:2wW

WASHINGTON.

Caucus of Democrats on Constitutional Amendments.

The New York Appointments Likely to be Rejected.

Hayes Justifies His Action by Charging Arthur and Cornell With Inefficiency.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—The Democratic Senators held a caucus this morning to consider their course on the resolutions recently submitted by Mr. Edmunds, declaring the last three Constitutional amendments duly ratified; that the laws already enacted for their enforcement should be faithfully executed, and that Congress should further provide for their enforcement by additional legislation.

After some discussion, the subject was referred to a committee of seven, headed by Judge Thurman, to report to a future caucus. A committee of three, with Senator Morgan as Chairman, was appointed to report what further action, if any, should be taken to secure a repeal of both sections of revised statutes which prescribe test oaths for jurors in the United States Courts.

The following are the members of the Committee on Edmunds' Resolutions: Senators Thurman, Eaton, McDonald, Gordon, Saulsbury, Morgan and Harris.

THE NEW YORK APPOINTMENTS.

A communication was laid before the Senate in Executive session to-day, from Secretary Sherman, on the subject of the New York Custom House appointments, designed to show that the removals of Collector Arthur and Naval Officer Cornell were made for sufficient cause, and that, therefore, the confirmation of the present nominees should not be resisted on the ground that injustice was done their predecessors. The communication embodied sundry reports made to the

FARM AND GARDEN.

SWEET CORN AS STOCK FEED.—Mr. Jonathan Talcott, the well-known farmer of Rome, New York, reports to the American *Cultivator* this very satisfactory experience with sweet corn as stock feed:

During the past two seasons I have had an acre or more to cut up when suitable for roasting-ears, besides what I have fed in its green state direct to the cows, and I think it is the best feed that I have ever used for feeding dairy cows, or fattening animals. In either case it seems a food nearly perfect. The ears furnish material for fattening or milk as the farmer wishes, and the stalks, if cut when green and well-cured, will be eaten very clean and serve all the purposes of hay, especially for working oxen; and while they are so supplied they feel the effects of good feeding as readily as on any feed I have ever given to working oxen. I find, while so fed, oxen will lay on flesh very fast, if not required for daily labor on the farm. Let every farmer try a piece of sweet corn for 1879, and note the success, being careful to secure the fodder, with the ears on, in fine condition, and keep it bright and sweet till fed out.

THE BEARING YEAR.—Mr. J. S. Patterson of Ohio, communicates to *The Country Gentleman* this note of experience in changing the bearing year: A young orchard very considerately took to bearing on the off year, so that when I had apples to sell, prices were good. But in April, 1875, a freeze killed most of the blossom buds, and that changed the year of bearing, and now I have apples when everybody else here has. But many trees this year bore so full that it is to be hoped that some of them will rest two years, as not unfrequently happens, and again bear the off year. It is a fancy with many that the year of bearing is determined by the year of grafting—in the case of top-grafting at least. This has necessarily nothing to do with it. A young tree's year of bearing, apart from the accident of frosts, is determined more by the rate of growth and the kind of soil it is in, than by anything else. But the rate of growth, with reference to determining by purpose the year of bearing, is a cause so practically indefinite and unmanageable as to place it quite outside the category of available means.

HORSE SHOES.—The strong arguments in English papers of the past year against horse shoes have drawn considerable attention to the subject in that country, and a gentleman reports the London *Times* this satisfactory result of a practical test:

The argument against them seemed to me so strong, and the convenience of doing without them so great, that I resolved to try the experiment. Accordingly, when my pony's shoes were worn out, I had them removed, and gave him a month's rest and grass, with an occasional drive of a mile or two on the high road while his hoofs were hardening. The result at first seemed doubtful. The hoof was a thin shell, and kept chipping away until it had worked down beyond the holes of the nails by which the shoes had fastened. After this the hoof grew thick and hard, and quite unlike what it had been before. I now put the pony to full work and he stands it well. He is more sure-footed; his tread is almost noiseless; his hoofs are in no danger from the hands of the farrier; and the change altogether has been a clear gain without anything to set off against it. My pony, I may add, was between four and five years old; he had been regularly shod up to the present year. He now goes better without shoes than he ever did with them, and without shoes he will continue to go as long as he remains in my possession.

APPLE POMACE.—Mr. Israel Putnam—whose name wears a familiar look—having been extensively engaged in manufacturing cider and vinegar in Middlesex County, Mass., during the past fifty years, has had large quantities of apple pomace to make way with. Of its uses and value he writes as follows to *The New England Farmer:*

When I commence making cider in the fall, I carry a cart-load of pomace and deposit it in the fields where my cows and horses can have free access to it. In a couple of days I take another load and in the course of a week I take them more than they can dispose of, and so continue to keep up a plentiful supply. The animals eat it freely and thrive upon it. When cold weather brings my stock to the barn I deposit in the barn yard a large quantity of pomace, where they can get at it through the winter. My horses are so eager for the pomace that they will often dig holes a foot deep in the hard snow to reach it. I calculate that my cows get one-half of their living from the pomace heap as long as they have access to it. I had noticed that when deprived of the pomace the milk will be lessened from two to three quarts apiece per day. There is no danger that they will eat enough to hurt them, however well they are kept supplied. As a fertilizer my opinion is that the pomace is only about as valuable as peat muck, and not good for much until it has had the action of the frost, and the atmosphere to neutralize the acid it contains. I find it is a good absorbent to put into the hog pen or the barn cellar, after the acid is out, and it is useful also to spread on low grass lands. I notice also that the large quantity which my stock consume makes a great addition to the contents of my manure heap in the barn cellar. It is now generally conceded by farmers that apples are valuable for producing milk, and some say they are as good as potatoes. My experience is that pomace is better than apples.

COWS AFTER CALVING.—Richard Parkinson, in his treatise "On the Breeding and Management of Live Stock," published in London, 1810, says, under the heading of "Directions for Attending the Milch Cow at Calving:" During the day let them be out of doors where they can get plenty of cold water; but by no means give them warm water, which I have known to occasion serious consequences." He further recommends a dose composed of one pint of salt in a quart of chamberlye, taking care that the salt be well dissolved, given to the cows fasting, in the morning, to render them thirsty and compel them to take exercise in obtaining water, as well as to make them void much dung and urine, which cools their insides and puts the blood in a healthy state. He subsequently adds:

"After a cow has calved it is advisable to let her have an opportunity of drinking as much cold water as she will, but by no means warm water, the latter opening the pores and letting in cold air. Warm water is diluting; cold is bracing. It may be observed that when cows calve in pasture, if there be water in the place they are almost sure to calve near it." As to the cleansing he says: "The slime upon the calf is salt ish, as is the cleansing, and they form, in all probability, the most proper physic that could be devised for the cow and the licking of the calf and eating the cleansing will cause her to bring much water, keeping her body open, which is almost the only necessary consideration at that time."

SOME DISEASES AMONG SWINE.—Murrian.—This disease resembles leprosy in symptoms, with the addition of staggering, shortness of breath, and a discharge of viscid matter from the eyes and mouth. Its treatment should consist of cleanness, coolness, bleeding, purging and limitation of food; cloves of garlic are given; as there exists a greater or less inclination to putrefaction a decoction of indigo weed, or the fluid extract of camomile, given in doses of ten drops three times a day for four days, then reduce to ten drops three times a week until a cure is effected.

Quinzy.—This is an inflammatory affection of the glands of the throat caused by a deranged state of the liver, taking a hard cold running on damp grounds, exposed to storms without sufficient shelter. The disease generally occurs in the spring. Treatment: Give them the following, lobelia and ipecac enough to make them slobber pretty well, then give them fluid extract of mandrake ten drops with warm sage tea, one teacupful three times a day for one day, then five drops of mandrake in the same quantity of tea in gruel, prepared of wheat bran, scalded; take sulphur, antimony, and madder—half pound sulphur, one ounce madder, one ounce antimony, mix, give half a teaspoonful once a day to a dog weighing from one hundred and upwards, less below that weight.

Tumors.—These are hard swellings which make their appearance on different parts of the body. They are not formidable, and require only to progress till they soften, then make a free incision and press out the matter. Sulphur and nitre should be given in their food, as the appearance of these swellings, whatever be their cause, indicates the necessity of alternative medicines.—*Michigan Farmer.*

AN EXPERIENCE WORTH REMEMBERING—Colonel Jeremiah Weaver of Berks county, who has fed a large number of sheep, and who is of the opinion that well bred stock is by far the most profitable, gives the following memoranda. He says:

"In 1862 I bought forty-five head of well bread cattle in Northern Ohio. They weighed fourteen hundred and forty pounds per head. I walked them four hundred and fifty miles; commenced to feed them at home, November 21; fed fifty bushels of corn per head; sold them in Philadelphia, May 14, 1863, each bullock having gained an average of four hundred and eighteen pounds. Two years after that I fed forty-five head of ill-bred cattle, whose weight averaged nine hundred pounds; fed from November until May. They gained only one hundred and twenty-three pounds. About the same time I bought a well-bred cow for which I paid $100; raised out of her four calves; one bull when four years old weighed when dressed, fourteen hundred and eighty-eight pounds; one cow with her third calf sold for $85; one at $90; one excellent milker I still own; and the cow after being fattened brought me $97 50. At the same time the common breed of cows were selling at from $20 to $60."

FARM NOTES.

—One of Queen Victoria's subjects was fined the other day for carrying eight live fowls by their legs, head downward.

—A British dairyman who had diluted milk with 7 per cent. of water lately handed $77 to a magistrate as a memento of the occasion.

—It was estimated at a late meeting of the Central Ohio Beekeepers that the average yield per hive during the past honey season was about thirty pounds.

—An instance of spontaneous incubation is reported from a Western New York barnyard where the heat of litter accidentally thrown over a nest of eggs hatched out eleven healthy chickens.

—A correspondent suggests that since potatoes are raised mostly for food, it would seem to be proper for committees to have competing varieties boiled for their private consumption before making up awards.

—A Kansas orchardist with 30,000 trees to protect, used, *Colman's Rural* says, "5,000 box traps, 2½ feet long, 8-inch sides and 9-inch tops, with a slide door at one end, and no bait." At latest advices his catch of rabbits was 800, which he sold at seven cents each.

—An English gardener names several sorts of potatoes seen at the Paris Exposition; declares them "better for table purposes than the Americans," and advises his countrymen, "instead of adding so many worthless American varieties, to try some of the French kinds."

—An artist could do no worse than take agricultural knowledge into his studio. The story is told that when the late Mr. McNab, curator of the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens, was taken to see Dubufe's celebrated pictures of Adam and Eve, he made this comment: "I think no great things of the painter. Why, man, Eve's temptin' Adam wi' a pippin of a variety that wasna known until about twenty years ago."—as genuine a bit of criticism, the London *World* thinks, as that of the farmer who told George Morland that he had never seen eight little pigs feeding without one of them having his feet in the trough. The artist took the hint and altered the picture.

—A business transaction of a rather novel character has occurred in the experience of Mr. L. W. Strout, of Limington, Maine. In the Autumn of 1876 he placed in one of the barrels of apples he was packing for market a letter (with money for return postage) respectfully requesting the recipient to kindly let him know the date of opening it, condition of the fruit, etc. About three months afterward he received a detailed reply from a London merchant, and last winter there came from the same gentleman an order for apples, which owing to scarcity consequent on the "off year." Mr. Strout could not fill. A few weeks since the order was repeated for several hundred barrels. *The Biddeford Journal* remarks that "the English gentleman will no doubt be surprised at the size and quality of the fruit, which is probably a third larger than two years ago."

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Hamburg Edging	1c a yard up
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NOTICE.—

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This is to give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act for the incorporation and regulation of Banks of Discount and Deposit," approved May 13, 1876, an application will be made for a Charter, or Certificate, of incorporation to be issued to the Banking Association to be known by the name and style of the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank," to be located in the borough of Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, State of Pennsylvania, the object of which corporation shall be to transact a banking business in accordance with the provisions of said act of Assembly, the amount of the capital thereof to be sixty thousand dollars. The above application will be made on February 1, A. D. 1879.

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FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Animated Debate on the William and Mary College Bill.

The Bill Defeated by a Vote of 127 to 87.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—The Committee on Naval Affairs was directed to inquire into the expediency of providing that Chiefs of the Bureaus of Steam Engineers, Provisions and Clothing and Medical and Surgery, at the Naval Department, be selected from officers whose relative rank is not below that of Captain.

Mr. ALLISON, at the request of Mr. Kirkwood, in New Orleans, introduced a bill to provide for additional bounty to soldiers of the war of the rebellion. Referred.

The petition of Dr. Mary E. Walker for a pension was also referred.

Mr. DAVIS (Ill.), presented a petition of the wholesale grocers and dealers in sugar of Chicago remonstrating against the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury that high and low grades of sugar be admitted at one rate of interest. Referred.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole was reported to the Senate. The amendments made in committee were concurred in and the bill read a third time and passed.

The Senate went into executive session and when the doors were reopened, adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Burchard in the chair, on the private calendar, the first bill being the William and Mary College bill.

Mr. O'NEIL opposed the bill. There had been no bill before Congress which had brought to its aid so much eloquence and rhetoric, and contained so little substantial legal merit as the William and Mary College bill. He considered it the entering wedge to the successful prosecution of hundreds and thousands of war claims, involving millions of dollars. No Northern man could vote for the bill and expect to receive the approval of his constituents. This peaceful abode of learning about which the gentleman from Massachusetts (Loring) spoke, was used as a prison house at the time it was captured by the Union army. He appealed from the fancy sketches of the gentleman of Massachusetts about the home of muses, where the sacred nine tripped along the grass to the historical record of the day. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter to the *Evening Post* from its war correspondent, giving a description of the college when the Union forces obtained possession of it. He had found that the injury came from Confederate soldiers, and even if he desired to do reverence to ancient institutions of learning he could not do so in this case.

Mr. LORING said he was not in a condition physically or mentally to reply to the eloquent, fair, high-toned and clear speech made by the gentleman from Michigan (Conger.) He wished he had some of the strength which he had when he had addressed the House before, not with a view to surrender his views of the general policy of the Government, but with a desire to let his people and his country know that the time had come when looking beyond all local trials and all difficulties of the great conflict, they should seize the bright and luminous spots of the conflict and turn their attention to peace. He had come here believing in the educational institutions of the country, and the old seventeen College, which has sent such scholars forth into the land to guide the councils of the nations. He had come filled with his veneration for them, and his veneration had been increased instead of diminished by the attacks made on them. He loved old institutions still, and was determined to love them, notwithstanding attempts made to tarnish them.

Mr. CONGER said he had thought it but just to give the gentleman an opportunity to apologize to the House and the country for his former speech in behalf of the bill. He did not attribute that gentleman's mistake to a lack of experience, for the Lord knows that if there was anybody that need never go to any other Legislature to learn anything it was a man who had been in the Massachusetts Legislature. The gentleman had asked the House to make a gratuity to an institution merely because it was a college and because he was a lover of colleges.

Mr. LORING called attention to the fact the memorial on which the bill was based had been presented by a Republican, and the bill had been passed by a Republican House. He was opposed to war claims, but he looked on this question as one rising above politics.

Mr. GOODE—There is no necessity for reply to the very characteristic speech made by the gentleman from Michigan (Conger). It affords that gentleman any pleasure (as it evidently does) to indulge in ill-natured flings and to pour out the vials of his impotent wrath on the mother commonwealth, let him enjoy it, but he may rest assured that all his shafts will fall harmless and fail to reach the mark at which they have been aimed. The time was in the early days of the Republic when Virginia in a spirit of patriotic and disinterested self-sacrifice surrendered for the common good the vast and almost illimitable domain in the very section from which the gentleman comes. Instead of cherishing a filial regard to the mother Commonwealth, he seems utterly unwilling and even unable to do her honor, and like the unnatural daughter of King Lear, tries on all occasions to make her feel "How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child." I now leave him alone in his glory, knowing that he will not be able to soar to those heights occupied by the gentlemen from Massachusetts (Loring). I leave him burrowing amid the ruins of William and Mary. I leave him to hug to his bosom his ideal of revenge and hate amid the hootings of bats and owls.

Mr. CONGER—I hear them now.

Mr. GOODE—You heard them then, because you last heard yourself, but I turn from the gentleman and address myself to those who believe Southern and Northern States are co-equal. He then proceeded to argue in favor of the bill. It was not a war-claim. He denied it. The people of the South did not now expect, and never had expected, that the losses incurred by individuals as incidents of the war, would be reimbursed to them. They had gone into the war with their eyes wide open. They had staked everything and lost. They accepted their loss as the fate of war. Continuing, he said: "I tell the gentleman and Congress, so far as the question of war claims is concerned, we will give him

THE OHIO IDEA.

Speech of Hon. George H. Pendleton at Columbus,

On the Occasion of the Jackson Celebration on Wednesday.

At the Jackson celebration in Columbus, on Wednesday, eloquent speeches were delivered by Gen. Thomas Ewing, Gov. Bishop, Gen. Durbin Ward and others. When the toast "The Ohio Idea" was propounded, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton responded as follows:

I have had something to do with the Ohio Idea, as well in 1867, when its chief object was the payment of the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks, as in these later days when it has foreseen and endeavored to avert the manifold sufferings and wrongs which the policy of the Republican party has inflicted on the country. The Ohio idea does not favor indefinite inflation, or a depreciated currency, or a currency fluctuating in value or liable to entail losses on the holders, or a currency of less value than coin. These are the false assertions of men who can most easily overthrow the manikins whom their imagination sets up.

Our Republican Administration boasts that by the equalization in value of coin and paper, which it chooses to call resumption of specie payment, it has made the money of the country "honest money."

Need I remind them and you that only the persistent efforts of the Democratic party made possible even the partial remonetization of silver, and the consequent enlargement of the coin basis, and that these results were accomplished over the veto of a Republican President? Shall I recall the fact that the Resumption act decreed the total destruction of the greenback issue, and that the Democratic party, after a long struggle, compelled the retention of $346,000,000 as a permanent part of the currency?

The Democratic party has for years demanded that greenbacks be received in payment of custom duties. The Republican Administration even refused to change the law and permit this to be done. Now the Secretary receives them in defiance of the law.

These are the splendid achievements of the Ohio idea, while yet advocated only by a minority party. I rejoice in this equality of paper and coin. It has been accomplished by the harshest means over ruined fortunes and bankrupted merchants and prostrated trade; amid the tears and sweat and blood of the energetic and brave and enterprising business men of the country. But the suffering has been endured, and I am glad it has not been wholly in vain. I do hope most sincerely that, in spite of threatened dangers, this equality may be steadily and permanently maintained. I do hope that the volume of the currency as it now exists may be maintained undiminished by cancellation, or by hoarding, or by being locked up in public or in private vaults; and that all of it shall be always as "good as gold." No Democrat will put an obstacle in the way of this consummation.

At present gold and silver, coin and bullion, effect the exchanges between nations. Their volume has been distributed among nations according to population or business. The volume in each constantly changes as the exigencies of war or indebtedness or trade arise. France is supposed to have $1,200,000,000, against $250,000,000 in the United Kingdom, and $250,000,000 in the United States. The fluctuations are constant and eccentric. When the precious metals are drained from any nation, as they have at times been drained from all nations—our own among them—by any of these causes, to such an extent that it must sell bonds to pay for its importations, obviously the Nation has no precious metals for a currency to effect exchanges of domestic productions among its own citizens. At the very moment when a full currency is most needed to foster and exchange products of industry, the coin currency is abstracted by the foreign creditor, and if the paper currency depends for its value, solely on convertibility into coin, it must be contracted by double the amount of the coin abstracted. At the moment when the Nation needs the largest currency it has the least.

We enjoy no exemption from the common mistortunes. We may again lose, as we have heretofore lost, a portion of our coin. What must be the inevitable consequence which neither desire nor skill can avert? Either the paper currency must be contracted at the same time and in the proper proportion as the coin disappears, or specie payments, specie redemption, specie convertibility—call it what you will—must be suspended. If the proportion of paper to coin is to be kept up so as to insure convertibility the paper must be reduced at the rate of more than two dollars for one of coin lost. Under the pressure of this three-fold contraction by the loss of coin and the reduction of paper the business of the country will be destroyed. The debtors will be bankrupted. If the other course should be adopted and specie payments should be suspended, the country would not only have endured in vain the terrible sufferings of the last five years, but would also incur again that dishonor and disaster from which the Republican Administration tells us they have just rescued it.

Mark exactly what I say: Unless we are exempt from the common misfortune which during this century has befallen every Nation of the civilized world, ourselves included, we will lose a portion of our coin and be driven either to another suspension of specie payments or to a contraction so rapid and so great as no people, however long suffering, have been willing to endure. It is the part of wisdom to foresee and to provide for the emergency. I appeal to every candid man—I would appeal to Secretary Sherman himself with entire confidence for the accuracy of this statement. And if the statement is true what becomes of the boasted perfection of this financial system? No perfect financial system has yet been devised. Certainly that system is radically defective which, according to Secretary Sherman, is essential to prosperity, and even to honesty, and yet, according to the statement of his annual report, "*is proven by the experience of many nations to be impossible in periods of great emergency.*" It is a soleclism to say that specie payments are essential to prosperity and honesty, and yet are impossible.

Let me illustrate: The Secretary of the Treasury says that 40 per cent. of coin as compared with paper is necessary to maintain specie payments. The greenbacks amount to $346,000,000; the necessary coin amounts to $138,000,000; the total coin and greenbacks are $484,000,000. If the coin should be in any way diminished $40,000,000, the paper would have to be reduced immediately $100,000,000, and the currency would fall to $344,000,000. It is mere mockery to tell us in the same breath that we must have a steady, stable, honest currency, and that we must have this system. It is mere mockery to tell us that system is sound, in which ordinary foreign exigencies may drive us to sacrifice either the quantity or quality to preserve the other.

The Ohio Idea is not confined to the currency alone. It embraces economy in administration, a tariff for revenue alone, devotion to the Constitution and the amendments, rigid adherence to the doctrine that all powers not granted to Congress are reserved to the people and the States. It embraces the doctrine of the equality of rights of all citizens before the law, and that other doctrine still more important of the equal and absolute protection of all citizens in all their civil and political rights. It inculcates and enforces that the right of suffrage is the basis of republican government—the vital breath of its continued life—and that its free enjoyment without hindrance, or restraint, or molestation, or interference, must be assured to every citizen of every race in every part of the Republic. This right of suffrage must be maintained in the States by all the power of the State, because it is essential to republican autonomy. It must be sustained as to Federal officers by all the power of the Federal Government, if necessary, because it is essential to that distribution of political power, which is the basis of the Constitutional Union.

The Ohio Idea embraces also a firm, unfaltering adherence to the principles, the traditions, the organization of the Democratic party as the soundest expounder of correct doctrine, as the safest depository of political power, as the surest agent of good administration and progressive reforms.

And lastly, if you will let me whisper it to you as in the sacredness of a love feast, so that the reporters will not publish it, and the Republicans shall not hear it, and no man's modesty shall be shocked as if it applied only to himself—the Ohio idea is, that Ohio Democrats, upholding its principles, enforcing its doctrines and persuading to its support, can worthily fill all the high places of power and honor which have been confided to Ohio Republicans.

FUNDAMENTAL IDEAS.

How General Tom Ewing Defines Them as Regards Financial Issues.

The Kind of Man the Democracy Want for President.

[From General Ewing's Columbus Speech.]

The National bank reached the end of its second lease of power in the last term of Andrew Jackson. Established by the Fathers of the Republic; its constitutionality settled by the Supreme Court; its power and its capital swollen four-fold; sustained by the press, by the great commercial and manufacturing interests, by all the Whig party, and by a powerful wing of the Democracy—a renewal of its charter seemed a foregone conclusion. Every consideration of party concord and of Administration success appealed to Jackson to let the Bank alone. A weak man, or a strong but selfish man; or one who saw no evil principle in bank money and Government alliance with the bank, would have favored or acquiesced in a renewal of its life. But, dismissing Duane from his Cabinet—driving from his party Rives, Wise, Tallmadge, Williams, the Grahams, the Strongs, and other powerful leaders—amid a storm of denunciation from the giants of the Senate—Old Hickory struck down the bank, and vindicated the vital principle of Democracy that the Government should have no private corporation for a mistress to share or usurp its sovereign power.

This memorable conflict is often spoken of as a fight for "hard money" against "soft money," for "mint drops" against "rags," by men who have learned its purpose. Said Jackson in his farewell address: "The corporations which create the paper money cannot be relied on to keep the circulating medium uniform in amount." And in his message, in 1829, he said: "I submit to the wisdom of the Legislature whether a national system, founded on the credit of the Government and its revenues, might not be devised which would avoid all constitutional difficulties, and at the same time secure all the advantages that were expected to result from the present bank," so that Jackson meant to accomplish by his contest with the bank just the purpose of the memorable declaration of Jefferson: "Bank paper must be suppressed and the circulation restored to the nation to whom it belongs."

Near half a century has passed, and the people are confronted with the same question, greatly magnified in dimensions and importance. We have now a confederation of two thousand United States banks instead of one, with with a capital of five hundred millions instead of thirty-five, and with loans of nearly a thousand millions. They are the arms of a Briarean money power, reaching every quarter of our land, and holding every business man and business interest in their grasp. Instead of being the handmaids of the Government, they are its rulers. The representatives of the Treasury Department timidly crouch in a seat in their Clearing-house while they insolently nullify the laws. From 1865 until 1876 they fastened on us a series of finance measures which have doubled the burdens and the woes of the war; spawned hundreds of millionaires and millions of paupers; and broken more hearts than would pave Broadway from Central Park to the Battery. To complete the work of degradation and subjugation of the masses, the man under whose Presidency this infamous legislation was accomplished—the worshipper and worshipped of the millionaires—is to come back to us in 1880, annointed with the benedictions of every crowned head of Europe, to give us a strong and profligate Government, such as becomes the transition from a real to a sham Republic.

Let us meet him, or whoever else may be nominated by his party, with an opposition composed of all citizens who want to preserve a Government for the people and by the people, and who can unite on a few fundamental propositions in opposition to the aggressions of the money power—the substitution of greenbacks for bank notes, the unlimited coinage of the old silver dollar, and the prompt and absolute stoppage of all increase of the bonded debt for resumption purposes. Let us postpone further question about resumption until it shall have had its day of trial. The country has been forced through a sweat of blood to reach it; now let it give us back our stolen prosperity or be torn from the statue-books. Postpone, too, the tariff—the mode of regulating the volume of the currency—and all other distracting questions not of instant and supreme importance. Let us settle them when, by a united and gigantic effort, we shall have broken the political scepter of the money power.

If there be Democrats who are devotees of bank money, who are hostile to unlimited coinage of the old silver dollar, and who would plunge the country yet deeper in bonded debt to fasten on it the slavery of gold prices and payment; let them go, and their desertion, emphasizing our sincerity, will draw to our ranks two where we lose one. If we should lose New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, which I do not believe, we will gain Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. And even if, after having secured a united and homogeneous Democracy, devoted to great and lasting principles and measures, we should lose the first battle, it were far better than to win it by a false union of discordant elements on a deceitful platform.

Who shall our leaders be? No man who expects to win the Presidency by a suit in chancery, or an electoral Commission, or by money. Let us have a pure and brave man, on a plain and candid platform. Let it be resolved that the result shall be ascertained and declared according to the immemorial usages of the Government, no matter what powers of force or fraud may attempt to defeat the verdict. It is to be a fight for political supremacy between manhood and money—between the people who bore the heat and burden of the war and an aristocracy which grew and fattened on their sacrifices. Let our leader be one who is with the people heart and soul—who has a back-bone—and who, if duly elected, *will be* the President.

Modest Ohio has sons fit for the occasion. She grows Presidential timber. Her woods are full of it. I see before me the able and distinguished leader of the Western Democracy in the memorable struggle of 1868 for the payment of the public debt according to the contract. Here, too, sits a Greenbacker of national fame, a soldier of two wars, with the blood of the Revolution visiting his big heart. Nor can we forget though he be absent, the Farmer-statesman who would have won the Governorship of Ohio in 1875, and the Presidency in 1876, but for that godsend to the Republican party—the bugaboo plot between Geghan and the Pope. If we could roll ten years off the old hero's back we would elect him President, and he would be present at the inauguration. Yet at three-score years and ten he is more vigorous than half the Presidents, and his age, like a lusty winter, is frosty but kindly. But uppermost in the general thought in Ohio and throughout the United States, stands Thurman, the Fabius Maximus of the Ohio Democracy. Strong in mind, rich in experience, sage in judgment. No one need fear that he who but yesterday seized the two greatest railway corporations of the earth and made them submit to the just demands of the people, lacks either the nerve or the strength to wield the battle-axe with which Jackson clove the helmet of the money power.

SENATORIAL SITUATION.

How it Looks to the Democrats at the State Capital.

[Harrisburg Patriot of Friday.]

The determination to hold a Senatorial Caucus at once and adjourn the Legislature for a week, so as to scatter the members to their homes and thus prevent the intercourse that leads to political alliances, was the first outward token of alarm and it was what emboldened the opposition. Of the twenty-five absentees from the caucus on Wednesday night fifteen are reported to have met previously and pledged themselves not to vote for Cameron. The other ten acted without concert. That Comeron can count on four or five of them is regarded as certain. But if he secure all ten he will still want two votes of an election. This makes the greenback members objects of friendly solicitude on the part of the Cameron managers. The greenbackers are so proud of their candidate that there is little reason to look for a break in their small but harmonious and compact band. Nineteen members were present in the greenback caucus on Wednesday afternoon and eighteen of them pledged themselves to support ex-Chief Justice Agnew. The nineteenth, Senator Paulson of Allegheny, is more of a Democrat than a greenbacker, and he was present merely to consult with his friends but not actively to participate in the proceedings.

The Democrats occupy an attitude of expectancy. There has been up to this time no necessity for them to concert any plan of action. If the opposition to Cameron's nomination maintain the strength that is developed in the revolt from the caucus it will then be time enough for the Democrats to consider the situation. This, however, may be said with entire confidence that there are no Democrats in the legislature who will vote for the nominee of the Cameron caucus. Whatever may be the upshot of the Senatorial contest there need be no apprehension on that score.

BORDER TRAGEDY.

Cheyennes Escape from the Guard at Fort Robinson.

Forty of the Savages Killed and the Soldiers Pursuing the Remainder.

FORT ROBINSON, NEB., January 9.—The hostile Cheyennes imprisoned here since last October, having been informed by the commanding officer, a few days ago, that they were to be taken back to their agency, in the Indian Territory, determined to die rather than consent to such a movement. Since the information was imparted to them they have become very sullen, and have repeatedly expressed a determination to die before consenting to such movement. They have become very stubborn for the past few days, and fearing an attempt to escape the post commander has placed a strong guard over their prison room.

Last night about 11 o'clock, while nearly every one was in bed, except the watchful guard, the savages jumped through the windows of the prison room, and made for the cold prairie, which is thickly coated with frozen snow, firing on the guard from the revolvers they had concealed since their capture, dangerously wounding four of the guards, of whom one has since died, and another is not expected to survive. The main guard rushed out of the guard house upon hearing the firing, and upon ascertaining the cause, and seeing the fleeing hostiles running for the bluffs immediately followed, and opening fire, shot and killed over forty savages. Over one hundred and sixty of the cavalry, mounted and dismounted, are still in pursuit of the fleeing savages. The sharp bang of the carbine in the hands of our men can be heard from the hills, three miles distant, where the savages have evidently made for. It is thought not one of them will escape.

CHICAGO, January 10.—A dispatch to army headquarters here to-night from Captain Wessels, commandant at Fort Robinson states thirty-five of the Cheyennes have been recaptured, including the three head chiefs, Wild Hog, Crow and Left Hand and three killed. More are expected to be taken to-night as trailing is good and five companies are out.

A ROYAL ROUE.

Wedding of the King of Netherlands and the Princess Waldeck.

On Tuesday, another Royal marriage took place in Europe, that of the King of Holland and the Princess Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont. The "happy couple" can hardly be said to be well mated as regards age, for the groom is fourteen years older than his father-in-law, and has a son nineteen years older than his new wife; still the match is a very brilliant one socially, and may yet assume an aspect of political importance.

King Louis, of the Netherlands, was born in 1817. In 1839 he married the daughter of William I. of Wurtemberg, a beauiful, clever, and accomplished Princess, who died June 3, 1877. She was the intimate friend and correspondent of Napolean III., and, had he taken her advice, conveyed in a memorable letter, after Sadowa, there might have been no Sedan. The King and she for many years conducted their household on the principle of mutual avoidance; whenever he arrived at the Capital the Queen set out for the country, and when he went to the country she was to be found at the Capital. This course was necessary through his Majesty's systematic and notorious infidelities. After the Queen's death, he became more than ever infatuated with his latest mistress, Mlle. Emelie Ambre, an ex-school-teacher of half French, half Algerian blood, upon whom he heaped costly presents besides conferring on her the title of Countess d'Amboise (she took her name from her tawny complexion and profusion of amber hair). He would have married her and made her Queen if the sober Dutch people could have been induced to consent to such a union, and then thought of abdicating to enjoy her society. Then they quarreled and he cut off her supplies, whereon to annoy him she went upon the stage in opera. She is now singing with good success in England. After their quarrel the old King looked out for a legitimate spouse of princely birth, and rumor had it that he was declined with thanks by the Princess Thyra of Denmark, now Duchess of Hanover.

The Princess of Waldeck is the third of six children of Prince Victor. Waldeck is a little Principality of 55,000 inhabitants, the affairs of which are now administered by Prussia. She is described as a graceful, warm-hearted young woman, of medium stature and good figure, with chestnut hair, a high color, and an animated face, but she is short-sighted.

HUNTER HUNG.

A Shocking End to a Terrible Tragedy.

Fearful Bungling Work at the Place of Execution.

The Doomed Man Unnerved and Carried to His Death Almost Unconscious.

The Sickening Scenes Cause Murmurs of Horror From the Spectators.

Confession of the Murderer—His only Regret He Had Not Killed His Accomplice.

CAMDEN, N. J., January 10.—Benjamin Hunter was hanged at 11:25. Early this morning a crowd began to assemble before the Court House, to witness what could be seen of the preparation for execution. The place selected for hanging the murderer was inside the Court House at the intersection of the two main corridors, which run into the shape of a cross, on the first floor. There was no scaffold, nothing being visible of the machinery of death except the long-noosed rope, hanging, apparently, from the ceiling. In the narrow corridors of the court room about 200 persons, Sheriff's posse comitatus, members of the press, and others, were packed together.

PROSTRATE CONDITION OF THE PRISONER.

At 4:30 o'clock this morning the Sheriff entered the cell in which stands the murderer's cage, and found Hunter lying upon his face and moaning. Since Sunday night, when he attempted to commit suicide with the ragged edge of a tin cup, which he had torn apart, and with which he attempted to sever a main artery in one leg, he has been much prostrated. He asked the Sheriff for a glass of water, and again attempted to sleep. At half past five o'clock, a good breakfast was brought him, but he turned away from it with loathing. The man was then almost unconscious.

When his counsel called upon the prisoner at about eleven o'clock, they found him in a terrible state, through abject fear. The cool murderer lost nerve when within the gallow's shadow. The man was absolutely unnerved, and was unable to stand. The clergymen gave up all hope of being able to conduct any religious services at the hanging. In his fear of having a wretched bungle, the Sheriff poured down Hunter's throat big drinks of brandy. Even a full pint of the liquor had no effect upon the wretched man, and he merely gasped and lay limp upon his pallet.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE GALLOWS.

The execution had been arranged to take place in a narrow corridor of the small county Court House. The condemned man was to stand upon a brick pavement, the noose dangling over his head through a small hole in the ceiling above. Thence the rope ran over a pulley, and through another hole, and through the floor of the corridor, and at this extremity was hung a weight of 360 pounds, which would drop when the Sheriff cut a sustaining cord.

CARRIED TO PLACE OF EXECUTION.

The Sheriff finally seeing that his prisoner was becoming worse and worse, determined to carry him to his death. When four men lifted Hunter in their arms, and placed him upon a litter, and carried him from the cage, the miserable wretch had not sufficient consciousness to even bewail his fate. Down a steep and tortuous stairway was he carried, his smooth shirt front being broken in the effort.

SICKENING SCENES.

When his now almost lifeless body was brought into the sight of the spectators, a murmur of horror went up from the crowd. When beneath the dangling noose the dying man was lifted from the litter and placed upon his feet, but when the supporting arms left him he fell in a heap upon the floor. The people shuddered. Four strong men lifted Hunter again to his feet, and held him there, but in a far from upright position. During this time the man's eyes never opened, and his broad countenance was actually yellow.

The Sheriff hurried matters at once. The white cap was drawn over Hunter's head before the noose was adjusted, and when he had to be lifted again, the man's face struck terror to those who saw it. A Deputy Sheriff placed the noose around the condemned man's neck, and gave it a sudden jerk. This action caused Hunter's eyes to open involuntarily, and he gave a feeble gasp for breath.

BUNGLING WORK.

Then, while the men still held him up, the Sheriff at 11:25 A. M. cut the rope, but the body did not spring into the air at once. The rope choked in the hole above, and Hunter, after being raised but six inches, fell to the floor. Then the weight suddenly fell, and the body went up again, but only a couple of feet, and as the man was dangling in this position, the Sheriff and deputy quickly seized the other end of the rope, and, hand over hand, hauled the body up, as they would haul a bale of goods, through a hatchway. Hunter was so near dead when he was hung that his body scarcely trembled, and only a few slight convulsive tremblings told that he had met the death that he had deserved.

Three minutes after hanging, his pulse beat at 64, one minute later 102, and at 11:31 the pulse was 144. At 11:37 it was again 64. At 11:39 spasmodic, and at 11:40 ceased to beat altogether. At 12:05 the rope was cut and the body was viewed by the jury, and the county physician gave his certificate. The body was then delivered to a brother, John C. Hunter, who has all along endeavored to secure some mitigation of the sentence. He will take the body to the family in Philadelphia, and from Hunter's former residence it will be buried. Hunter confessed his crime to his counsel during the trial, and the story only leaked out yesterday.

HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

Benjamin Hunter is a man of wealth and position and insured the life of his old friend and partner, John M. Armstrong, for $26,000, then hired a man to kill him, and when the nerve of his accomplice failed him, himself lured Armstrong to Camden and struck the fatal blow. He afterward by a cunning plot, endeavored to cast suspicion on an innocent person, and, while pretending the deepest sympathy for the dying man visited the house where his victim lay, surrounded by his mourning family, and found an opportunity to tear the bandage from his wounds and hasten his death by a second attack, under circumstances so fiendish as to be almost incredible.

No one but Hunter knows when he conceived the scheme which terminated his friend's life. It first displayed itself early in December of 1877, when the condemned man persuaded his victim to insure his life for $26,000 and assign the policies over to him. The guise under which this was procured was to cover a debt of $4,671 in notes owed to Benjamin Hunter, and $2,000 due to his wife, Mrs. E. W. Hunter. The policies were assigned to Hunter. As soon as this was done the murderer looked up a young and shiftless man, a bummer on society, one Thomas Graham, and told him that Armstrong must be killed. "If you do not do this you are no friend of mine," said Hunter. "All right," was the cold-blooded reply of the easy conscience and ready accomplice. The plot deepens, and Hunter learns that Ford W. Davis, an impecunious man, living in the outskirts of Camden, was indebted to Armstrong. He arranges for a meeting of the two men to settle their difficulties, and tells Graham to follow the victim, and when a convenient season arrives to kill him. To make the scheme more complete, Graham was provided with tools by Hunter, on which were carved the initials "F. W. D.," to correspond with those of the man whom Armstrong was to visit. This was the person who was to be stamped as the murderer, and Hunter would then have come forward and claimed the money which his avarice and greed craved.

Hunter and Armstrong left the office of the latter on the night of the 23d of January, going arm-in-arm to Camden, followed closely by the villian Graham who was to do the terrible deed. They passed to the street in which Davis resided, the last in Camden. It was a well-chosen spot for such a crime. Dark, unlighted, unfrequented, and, even should the murderers be seen, they could easily seek safety in flight across the dark fields, and it would be a great chance if they could be recognized. When within a few steps of Davis' house, Hunter dropped his friend's arm for a moment, and passed into an alley, muttering the single word "Yes." This was the signal for the attack, and the hired villian stepped up, dealt Armstrong a blow upon the forehead, and he fell to his knees. As the innocent victim went to the ground he looked up piteously, and begged for his life. This so unnerved Graham that he dropped the instrument of death and ran. Then Hunter took up the hatchet and finished the job. Armstrong was found soon after, taken to his home in Philadelphia, and died without coming to consciousness to tell the tale of the dreadful attack.

Hunter did not stop here, but visited the house of his friend next day for the purpose of making his deed certain. While alone in the room with his victim he tore the bandages from the gyping wounds inflicted by himself and started them to bleeding afresh. The same day he met his accomplice and paid him $10 for what he had done. Finding the hatched and hammer with the initials of Davis upon them, suspicion at once rested upon that man, and he was taken into custody. For two weeks he remained in prison, when Hunter was asked to go to New Jersey and give some information. He did so and was arrested; Graham turned against him, and his and other evidence convicted him.

In prison, after conviction, no one was allowed to visit Hunter but his immediate family, a clergyman and his lawyers, and no one was permitted to approach close enough to shake hands with him. One of the last persons to take his hand was ex-Secretary George M. Robeson, his senior counsel. He called the other day to bid his client adieu forever, and on leaving said:

"Well, goodby, Mr. Hunter; I shall probably not see you again."

"Oh, well, goodby," rejoined the doomed man, carelessly, "I shall meet you in hell!"

THE MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

THE DOOMED MAN ACKOWLEDGES HIS GUILT AND GIVES SHOCKING DETAILS.

The condemed man has made a full confession of his terrible crime. The material points are as follows:

Hunter's statement of what led him to kill Armstrong reveals him as possessing the greed of money to such an insane degree as to render him utterly merciless and remorseless to one whom he regarded as coming between him and his God. So strong was his passion on this subject that he grew pale with excitement even in speaking of it.

Hunter says: "Armstrong owed me money. I loaned him over $5,000, and took an interest in his business; and, besides, he and his brother owed me nearly $2,000 more on other matters. He never would give me any satisfaction about this money. I used to get almost crazy thinking about this, for some of this money was my wife's. I could not sleep at night, and used to brood over the lost money night and day. I used to get up in the morning in a cold sweat after a sleepless night, and I have got up on cold mornings in a burning fever from worriment. Once I went out into my barn early in the morning to commit suicide, and then the idea occurred to me, and I stopped to think."

Hunter does not say so in as many words, but there is every likelihood that the idea of which he speaks was the wicked plan to get his money by the death of his debtor, after he had insured his life. He does not say just when he formed this diabolical design, but speaks of it with a sort of pride as "a deep laid plot," and exclaimed at one time: "What a damned fool I was not to make the insurance on his life $100,000, instead of what I did, $26,000. The companies were eager to take any risk offered, and I might have done it." Hunter's narration of the manner of the murder does not differ materially from Graham's, except that the accounts were he struck Armstrong but one blow, that his heart failed him and he threw away his weapon and ran. Hunter says Graham struck three blows before he ran away, but virtually admits that it was his (Hunter's) strong arm which dealt the one terrible blow which crushed in the top of Armstrong's head and made death certain, for he says, "When I saw Graham on the boat I told him that I had to finish him (Armstrong) because he ran away." He admits that he forged the postal card which purported to come from Ford Davis, the Camden man, who owed Armstrong money and which was a trap to inveigle Armstrong to his death. Hunter's dream of escape was shattered when he was told of Graham's arrest and confession. He then had a paroxysm of anger, described as frightful to see. He cursed his accomplice with blasphemous and filthy oaths.

Hunter hated Graham with a devilish ferocity, and at one time regretted he had not followed an inclination he had on the night of the murder. After the bloody crime was done, and when crossing the ferry with Graham, he had thought of pushing him overboard as a measure of safety.

He cursed himself for not having followed this impulse. In another place Hunter confesses that one of his reasons for hoping for release on bail was so that he might kill Graham.

Bayard Taylor and MacMahon.

The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* relates the following anecdote of the late Bayard Taylor:

"On the night of the first of May he went to Marshal MacMahon's official reception at the Elysee in Paris. He found himself on arrival absolutely alone. The official arrangements were so meagre that not so much as an usher was there to announce him. With Marshal MacMahon Mr. Taylor had no acquaintance. In such circumstances most men would have gone away, or have mingled quietly with the crowd. Mr. Taylor made his way to the Marshal, introduced himself by his name and title, paid his due compliment, and asked leave to present his wife and daughter. The Marshal, whatever his political sins, is quick to recognize manly frankness. He greeted Mr. Taylor cordially, carried off the party and presented them to the Duchess, who in turn received them with marked civility. 'I thought,' said Mr. Taylor, in describing the incident to me, 'that I had no choice. It was known that I was in Paris, and had been asked to this ceremony. If I had gone away without making myself known, my supposed absence would have been set down as a piece of rudeness or carelessness, and I was determined that no such charge should be brought against a Minister of the American Republic.'"

THE POLYGAMY CASE.

A Definition by the Supreme Court of Religious Liberty.

Religious Belief No Excuse for Illegal Practice.

We referred some days ago in THE POST, to the decision of the United States Supreme Court, in the case of the polygamist George Reynolds against the United States, brought up on an appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah. The following is, with some unimportant exceptions, the full text of the opinion of the Court, delivered by Chief Justice Waite, so far as it relates to the prisoner's plea of religious belief and to the constitutional power of Congress to prohibit polygamy in the Territories:

The question is raised whether religious belief can be accepted as a justification of an overt act made criminal by the law of the land. The inquiry is not as to the power of Congress to prescribe criminal laws for the Territories, but as to the guilt of one who knowingly violates a law which has been properly enacted, he entertaining a religious belief that the law is wrong. Congress cannot pass a law for the government of the Territories which shall prohibit the free exercise of religion. The first amendment to the Constitution expressly forbids such legislation. Religious freedom is guaranteed everywhere throughout the dominion of the United States so far as Congressional interference is concerned. The question to be determined is whether the law now under consideration comes within this prohibition.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM DEFINED.

The word religion is not defined in the Constitution. We must go elsewhere, therefore, to ascertain its meaning, and nowhere more appropriately, we think, than to the history of the times in the midst of which the provision was adopted. The precise point of the inquiry is, What is the religious freedom that has been guaranteed? In the preamble of an act introduced in the Virginia House of Delegates by Jefferson in 1785, religious freedom is defined, and after reciting "that to suffer the civil magistrate to intrude his powers into the field of opinion, and to restrain the profession or propagation of principles on the supposition of their ill tendency, is a dangerous fallacy, which at once destroys all religious liberty," it is declared "that it is time enough for the rightful purposes of civil government for its officers to interfere when principles break out into overt acts against peace and good order." In these two sentences is found the true distinction between what properly belongs to the Church and what to the State. In a little more than a year after the passage of this statute the convention met which prepared the Constitution of the United States.

Five of the States, while adopting the Constitution, proposed amendments. Three—New Hampshire, New York and Virginia—included in one form or another a declaration of religious freedom in the changes they desired to have made as did also North Carolina, where the convention at first declined to ratify the Constitution until the proposed amendments were acted upon. Accordingly at the first session of the first Congress the amendment now under consideration was proposed, with others, by Mr. Madison. It met the views of the advocates of religious freedom and was adopted.

MR. JEFFERSON'S VIEWS.

Mr. Jefferson afterward, in reply to an address to him by a committee of the Danbury Baptist Association, took occasion to say:

Believing with you that religion is a matter which lies solely between man and his God; that he owes account to none other for his faith or his worship; that the legislative powers of the government reach actions only and not opinions I contemplate with sovereign reverence that act of the whole American people which declared that their legislature should make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, thus building a wall of separation between Church and State. Adhering to this expression of the supreme will of the nation in behalf of the rights of conscience, I shall see with sincere satisfaction the progress of those sentiments which tend to restore man to all his natural rights, convinced that he has no natural right in opposition to his social duties.

Coming, as it does, from an acknowledged leader of the advocates of the measure it may be accepted as an almost authoritative declaration of the scope and effect of the amendment thus secured. Congress was deprived of all legislative power over mere opinion, but was left free to reach actions which were in violation of social duties or subversive of good order.

POLYGAMY AN OFFENCE.

From that day to this, we think, it may safely be said there never has been a time in any State of the Union when polygamy has not been an offence against society cognizable by the civil courts and punishable with more or less severity. In the face of this evidence it is impossible to believe that the constitutional guarantee of religious freedom was intended to prohibit legislation in respect to this most important element of social life. Marriage, while from its very nature a sacred obligation, is, nevertheless, in most civilized nations a civil contract, and usually regulated by law. Upon it society may be said to be built, and out of its fruits spring social relations and social obligations and duties with which the government is necessarily required to deal. In fact, according as monogamous or polygamous marriages are allowed, do we find the principles on which the government of the people to a greater or less exient rests. An exceptional colony of polygamists under an exceptional leadership may sometimes exist for a time without appearing to disturb the social condition of the people who surround it; but there cannot be a doubt that unless restricted by some form of constitution it is within the legitimate scope of the power of every civil government to determine whether polygamy or monogamy shall be the law of social life under its dominion.

THE LAW CONSTITUTIONAL.

In our opinion the statute immediately under consideration is within the legislative power of Congress. It is constitutional and valid as prescribing a rule of action for all those residing in the Territories and in places over which the United States have exclusive control. This being so the only question which remains is whether those who make polygamy a part of their religion are excepted from the operation of the statute. If they are, then those who do not make polygamy a part of their religious belief may be found guilty and punished, while those who do must be acquitted and go free. This would be introducing a new element into criminal law. Laws are made for the government of actions, and while they cannot interfere with mere religious belief and opinions they may with practices. Suppose one religiously believed that human sacrifices were a necessary part of religious worship. Would it be seriously contended that the civil government under which he lived could not interfere to prevent a sacrifice? Or, if a wife religiously believed it was her duty to burn herself upon the funeral pile of her dead husband, would it be beyond the power of the civil government to prevent her carrying her belief into practice? So here, society under the exclusive dominion of the United States, prescribes as a law of its organization that plural marriages shall not be allowed. Can a man excuse his practices to the contrary because of his religious belief? To permit this would be to make the doctrines of religious belief superior to the law of the land, and in effect to permit every citizen to become a law unto himself. Government could exist only in name under such circumstances.

THE CRIMINAL INTENT.

A criminal intent is a necessary element of crime, but every man is presumed to intend the necessary and legitimate consequences of what he knowingly does. Here the accused knew he had been once married and that his first wife was living. He also knew that his second marriage was forbidden by law. When, therefore, he married the second time, he is presumed to have intended to break the law, and the breaking of the law is the crime. Every act necessary to constitute the crime was knowingly done, and the crime was, therefore, knowingly committed. Ignorance of a fact may sometimes be taken as evidence of a want of criminal intent, but not ignorance of the law. The only defence of the accused in this case is his belief that the law ought not to have been enacted. It matters not that his belief was a part of his religion. It was still belief, and belief only.

Upon a careful consideration of the whole case we are satisfied that no error was committed by the court below, and the judgment is consequently affirmed.

No New Facts.

[Washington Correspondence of Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

I have heard a good story told of Professor Newcomb, the astronomer, which is worth repeating. He is a very solemn man and is always absorbed, so much so that he has a general reputation for absent-mindedness, and the same anecdotes are told of him that I have heard related about every eminent student I know, but this story is genuine. One evening he was attending a wedding with his wife, and with the rest of the guests passed up to offer his congratulations after marriage. He shook hands with the bridal couple in a solemn way but uttered not a word.

"Why didn't you say something to them?" said his wife, reproachfully.

"I don't know," replied the absorbed Professor. "I didn't think I had any new facts to impart."

LIFE is full of sorrows and disappointments, but the most sanguine hopes of all those who try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup are always realized. It never disappoints. Price 25 cents.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

Suggestion of Freehold for Stay of Execution.

RULE 50½.

Suggestion of Freehold for Stay of Execution shall be effectual for that purpose only when the same is in writing and has attached thereto a description of the premises, with a reference to the title and record thereof (if any) under which defendant holds, with an affidavit by him, his agent

SENATOR PENDLETON

His Views of Thurman's Prospective Candidacy for Governor.

NEW YORK, January 14.—The *Tribune* prints an interesting interview with George H. Pendleton, of which the following are the main points:

"Are you to run Thurman for Governor of Ohio next fall?"

"That is uncertain; I suppose that Mr. Thurman could have the nomination without opposition if he desired it. I don't believe, however, that at his age and with his position in the Senate and national prominence that he wants to be decoyed into a local canvass like that."

"At the same time, Mr. Pendleton, this proposition has been put at him very cleverly. Many believe that he can neither accept nor decline it without danger."

"That is just the reason he ought to be very wary. It probably comes as a proposition from his political opponents. I can see reason enough why Secretary Sherman should like to have the nomination for Governor, and prepare the way for it by making Senator Thurman the Democratic nominee. A man of Mr. Thurman's experience is too adroit to fall into a snare."

"Still it is not a confession of weakness on Mr. Thurman's part to decline to become the standard bearer of his party when they want the man who can poll the most votes, and deem him to be that person?"

"I can't see," said Mr. Pendleton, "that there ought to be any other tribunal to decide that question but Mr. Thurman's own mind and desires. They are making it unfair for him by stating a case in advance. I saw one publication to the effect that if Judge Thurman ran for Governor and was defeated, it would beat him for the Presidency; that if he did not run and we lost the State, it would prejudice him for the Presidential nomination, and if he did run and we carried the State, it would be said it was not his victory. According to that view they have beaten Thurman by their own strategy at every point of the triangle. It seems to me that he is not unwise in taking his own counsel."

"However, Mr. Pendleton, may he not be losing his fame for political intrepidity by not saying somethibg one way or the other?"

"I don't see that any courage is involved in unwillingly taking a nomination for something wholly outside of Mr. Thurman's line. At his age it is no slight thing to stand for Governor of a State which has to be canvassed all over with great labor. You must remember that he is not the man in years he once was. Mr. Thurman was born in 1813. He will be sixty-seven years old, or in his sixty-eighth year when this contest comes off for Governor. In conjunction with his regular duties in the Senate, it would be a most laborious performance, and one which might lose us the life of both Senator and Governor. There is another thing to be considered. If Judge Thurman is neither Governor nor President, he will probably want to stand for the Senate again in the fall of 1889. To run for Governor on uncertainty might be to throw away the Senatorship."

"If Mr. Thurman is undecided among all these possible honors, why doesn't he decline the Presidency in advance, and make himself sure of the Senatorship?"

"Well," said Mr. Pendleton, smiling, "he couldn't be asked to do that. He wouldn't do it."

"What Republican has the chief following in Ohio?"

"I suppose Grant. We hear more about him than anybody else. It seems to me that he has been ahead ever since the discussion of the Presidency has started anew. Yet he comes under the doubt I expressed about the nomination eighteen months off. He is being very well managed anyhow; or isit management?" asked Mr. Pendleton.

He had heard with interest some statements made on that subject, and then said:

"Well, I don't suppose he was looking for much management when he sent for Borie to join him."

"There is a good deal of opposition to Grant, is there not, among the Republicans?"

"Yes," said the Senator-elect, laughing heartily. "We Democrats are a good deal amused at the way reformers and malcontents on the other side try to pull up grass o keep that Grant flame from blowing down upon them."

The Climax.

At last a perfect dentifrice has been discovered. Never was tooth brush dipped into a preparation so unobjectionable and so effective as SOZODONT.

All its ingredients are botanic. It whitens the teeth, keeps them undiscolored, and free from blemish, and improves the condition of the gums.

Nothing but a broken bank is unmendable by Spalding's Glue.

History of the American Indians.

[New York Graphic.]

1620. Pilgrim Fathers to Indian—Give us a little foothold here, dear Indian.
1650. P. F. to I.—More room, please. Get a little West, Indian.
1700. P. F. to I.—Just a colony or two further West, Indian.
1759. P. F. to I.—Please stay on your side of the Catskill Mountains, Indian.
1790. White Man to Indian—Indian, you're in the way. Go farther West.
1795. Daniel Boone to Indian—Injun, clar out of Kentucky.
1800. American Eagle to Indian—"No pent up Utica contracts our powers. The whole unbounded continent is ours". Injun, quit Ohio!
1820. A. E. to I.—Injun, step on the other side of the Mississippi. You're in the way of Civilization and Progress.
1840. A. E. to I.—Indian, get over the Rocky Mountains. You're a nuisance.
1850. A. E. to I.—Injun, we want all the land. Why can't you quit being an Injun? Be a white man. Sell us the land fairly. Tangle it up with deeds, quit claims, mortgages, liens and all sorts of things, as we do. Injun, now do try and be civilized.
1860. A. E. to I.—Injun, you're in the way everywhere. Do git out. Go North. Go South. Go anywhere! Go to the ——. Only go!
1870. A. E. on locomotive to Indian—Scat! Git! Clear the track! Scatter! This is no place for you here anyway.

IT IS the business of every one having a Cold to treat it promptly and properly until it is gotten rid of—intelligent experience fortunately presenting a curative in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds—allay any exciting inflammation of the Throat or Lungs,, and remove the distressing symptoms of Asthma or Pleurisy.

MWS

The Knowledge and Experience

Gained by twenty years of practice and eighty thousand successful cases, justify Dr. Quincy A. Scott's insuring the lives of all who visit his offices to have their teeth extracted by his painless and pleasant process. Remember the number, 278 Penn avenue.

A Brooklyn Ex-Judge is Suddenly Enriched.

A well known ex-Judge of Brooklyn bought a ticket in the recent drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, and read the result as certified at

NEW ORLEANS, December 21, 1878.

The undersigned certifies that he held for collection for account of Zachariah Voorhies, attorney and counsellor at law, 89 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., and 63 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., whole ticket No. 75,201, Class M, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the second capital prize of $50,000, on Tuesday, December 10, 1878; said ticket having cost the sum of ten dollars at the office of H. L. Plum, 319 Broadway, New York, and that the amount was promptly paid in full on presentation of the ticket at the office of the Company.

T. M. WESCOAT,
Agent Southern Express Co., N. O., La.

Any further information given by M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans.

wW

Money is Scarce

And everything must come down. Good, strong, serviceable teeth are now reduced at 278 Penn avenue to $8 per set, and Dr. Quincy A. Scott warrants that they fit perfectly, and that you can eat with them.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 15 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penna. R. R.	33¾	33⅞	34,854
Reading	11¾	12	1,598
Pitts., Titus. & Buf..	4¾	5	200
Lehigh Valley	34¼	34½	302
United Cos. of N. J.	134	135	....
Central Trans.	42	42½	....
Allegheny Val. 7-30s.	108¼	109	....
Pitts., Cin. & St. L.	101	102½	....

Close—Money market easy at 3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent. Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills firm at 484½; sight exchange on New York, 487¾.

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Governments active. Railroad bonds firm. State securities dull. The stock market exhibited great buoyancy early in the day and prices advanced ¼@3 per cent., Morris & Essex, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Northwest and St. Paul leading the upward movement. Late in the afternoon the failure of M. L. B. Martin had an unsettling influence on the market and a reaction of ¼@1¾ per cent. ensued. Later Morris & Essex decline, however, brought in good buyers which caused a rally of ¼@¾ per cent. Dealings throughout the day were on a large scale and were attended with much animation.

Transactions aggregated 293,000 shares, of which 21,000 were Erie, 25,000 Lake Shore, 9,000 Wabash, 24,000 Northwestern common, 20,000 do. preferred, 36,000 St. Paul common, 21,000 do. preferred, 85,000 Lackawanna, 6,000 New Jersey Central, 4,000 Michigan Central, 3,000 Ohios, 1,600 Western Union, 8,000 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, and 2,000 St. Joseph.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81..	106¾	New 4 per cts..	99¾
5-20s '67	101¾	10-40s	107
5-20s '68	103	10-40s coup	107
New 5s	107½	Currency 6s	120⅜
New 4½s	106		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old.	35¼	Virginia, old..	25
Tennessee, new	28¾	Missouri 6s	104½
Virginia, new..	25		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	95¼	C., C., C. & I.	35¼
Quicksilver	11	N. J. Central	35¾
Do. pref.	32	Rock Island	119¼
Pacific Mail	113¾	St. Paul	36¾
Mariposa	1	Do. pref.	77¾
Do. pref.	1	Wabash	21¾
Adams Ex.	106½	Ft. Wayne	103
Fargo Ex.	94¾	Terre Haute	2
American Ex.	46¼	Do. pref.	9½
U. S. Express.	45¼	C. & A.	83
N. Y. Central.	113¾	Do. pref.	105
Erie	22¾	O. & M.	8¾
Do. pref.	37½	Del. & Lack.	47¾
Harlem	142	A. & P. Tel.	31¾
Michigan C'tl.	78¾	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Panama.	125	B. & Q.	112¼
Union Pacific.	67	H. & St. Joe.	13¼
Lake Shore	69¾	Do. pref.	34
Illinois Central.	82¾	Cent. Pacific	107¼
C. & P.	89	Union	107¾
N W C.	53¾	Land Grants	109¾
Do. pref.	80¾	Sinking Fund	108¼

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, January 15.—Consols for money 96 3-16; Illinois Central, 84¼; Pennsylvania Central, 34¾; Reading, 12; Erie, 23¾; do. preferred, 39½; 5-20s of '67, 103¾; 10 40s, 110¼; new 5s, 108¾; ex-coupon 4½s, 108¾. Refined petroleum, 9¾@10s. Spirits of turpentine, 21s 6d@21s 9d.

ANTWERP, January 15.—Petroleum 22½f.

PARIS, January 15.—Rentes, 113f 15c.

LIVERPOOL, January 15.—Cotton in moderate demand at 5¾@5 9-16d. American lard, 31s. Bacon—s. c., 24s 9d.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, January 14.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: Little or no improvement is visible at Mark Lane where sales have been quite from hand to mouth; their nature at unaltered currencies. American supply is slightly diminished but surplus available for export is so unusually heavy that, to all intents and purposes, America holds reins of prices, although, at same time, it must not be forgotten that the wants of the continent between this and harvest may be safely counted upon to relieve America of a considerable portion of produce accumulated both on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards. According to recently published returns of the estimated stock of wheat in granary in London at the end of last year there was 316,808 quarters, showing a deficiency of nearly 145,000 quarters, compared with the corresponding time of 1877. Stocks of maize and barley are more than double what they were at this time last year. Oats decreased about 170,000 quarters. Sales of English wheat amounted to 31,400 quarters at 39s 7d per quarter, 33,472 quarters at 52s 1d per quarter last year. Imports into the United Kingdom per week ending January 4th was, wheat 776,342 hundred weights, and flour 193,072 hundred weights.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, January 15, 1879.

Quietness characterized the market in all departments, sales, as generally anticipated the beginning of the week, being below the average at very slight changes in prices. Receipts in most articles have been somewhat restricted and stocks are consequently being reduced.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

The butter market remains in the same dull state, the choicest grades only finding fair sale, while the lower qualities can hardly be disposed of at any price. Eggs are very firm at the advance made a few days ago, owing to light receipts. Potatoes unchanged.

APPLES—Choice, $2 00@2 25; prime $1 50@2 00; small and inferior, $1 00@$1 25.

APPLE BUTTER—Per gal 30@35c.

BEANS—Prime white navy $1 70@1 75; medium $1 50@1 60; mixed $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 16@18c; choice solid, 10@13c; medium grades 8@10c; grease, 3@4c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 11@13c; Limberger, 11@12½c; prime Ohio factory, 8½@9c jobbing; 8@8½c, wholesale.

CIDER—Choice $3 50@4 00 per bbl; crab apple $6 00@7 00.

COUNTRY LARD—Per lb., 5@6c.

CRANBERRIES—Jersey, per bushel, $2 25@2 50; do per bbl, $6 00@7 00; Sackett, Bell & Boyle per bbl, $9 00@9 50.

DRESSED HOGS—per cwt $3 50@3 75.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 25@26c per dozen, pickled, 16@18c.

HOMINY—$3 00 per bbl.; $3 25 per bbl. jobbing.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz, $3 50; Domestic; in glass caps, 16@18c; strained 10@12c; New York State in neat 25-lb of 12 cases glass cups, per lb, 13@15c; new domestic 15c.

NUTS—Chestnuts $4 00@4 50 per bush shellbarks, $1 75@2 00.

ONIONS—$1 00@1 50 per bbl.

POTATOES—Peachblows 75@80c per bush. Sweets—Jerseys, $3 00; Southern $1 50@1 75; Baltimores, $1 75@2 00.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens, per lb, 9@10c; ducks 10@11c; turkeys 10@13c; geese 7@8c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 00@4 25; timothy $1 30@1 40; mammoth clover seed $4 50@5 00; flax $1 30@1 32.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

The market moves along quietly, with no features worthy of mention. Wheat, corn and oats are in light supply, with prices firm. Flour is fairly active at firm prices.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Prime to choice red winter, 97@98c; medium do., 93@95c.

Corn—Shelled, 36@38c; ear, 40@42c.

Oats—Prime white 27@28c; mixed 25@26c.

Barley—Spring 70@90c; fall 95c@$1 05.

Rye—55@57c ₱ bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin $4 50@4 75; Minnesota extra $5 00@5 25; choice amber and white wheat $5 00@5 25; prime red winter do. $4 75@5 00; fancy St. Louis $5 75@7 25; fancy patents $7 25@8 25; rye $3 25@3 50; buckwheat $2 25@2 50 ₱ cwt.

CORNMEAL—55@60c ₱ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 75 ₱ barrel; $2 50 ₱ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $8 00@10 00 ₱ ton; prime baled, $10 00@11 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, $11 50@12 00; middlings, coarse, $13 00@14 00; middlings, white, $19 00@20 00; chopped feed, $16 00@18 00; corn meal, per ton, $19 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery market is fair and prices are improving. Sugar and coffee firm. The outlook in the provision market is not bright owing to heavy stocks.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 20c; choice Rio, 19c; prime Rio, 16c; good Rio, 15c; ordinary Rio, 12½; Java, 25@27c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 17@19c; Rio, in bulk, 16@18c; Java, in papers, 29@33c; Java, in bulk, 27@32c.

Sugars—Standard A, 9¼c; Off. A, 8½c; extra white C, 8¼c; refined yellows, 6¾@7¼c; molasses do, 6¾@7c; New Orleans, 6½@7½c; cut loaf, 10¼c; crushed, 10c; powdered, 9¾c; granulated, 9¼c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 43c; prime maple, flavored, 40c; choice sugar 40c; prime sugar, 44c; good sugar, 38c; good molasses, 42c; black molasses, 28c; prime, N. O. molasses, 36@38c; choice N. O. molasses, 39@40c; fair, 34@35c.

Teas—Young Hyson, 25c@1 00; Gunpowder, 35@$1 00; Imperial, 35@80c; Japan, 25@75c; Oolong, 28@80c; Souchong, 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves 45c; allspice 10@20c; cassia 18@32c; nutmegs $1 00c@1 05; pepper 15@16c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 7c; good 6¾c.

Soda—Bi-carb in kegs 3¾@4c; do assorted papers 5¼c; do assorted ¼ papers 6c; sol soda in kegs 2c.

Starch—Gloss 6¼@8c; corn starch 7½@8¾c.

Candles—Star full weight 12¾c; stearine 10¼c; mould 10¾c.

PROVISIONS — Quotations are as follows: Hams, s. c., 18 to 23 lbs, av. large, 7c; hams, do. 14 to 18 lbs, do. do. 7¼c; hams, extra do. 10 to 14 lbs, do. do. 7¾c; shoulders, s. c., do. 4¾c; breakfast bacon, do. 6¾c; dried beef, in sets, 10¼c; do. rounds and knuckles, 12¾c; do. all flats, 9c; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 4¼c; short rib sides, 5¼c; clear sides, 5¾c; mess pork, new, $8 75; mess pork, short cut, 40 and 45 pieces in barrel, $8 75; lard, p. l. in tierces 6¼c; do. do. in half bbls., 6¾c; do. do. in buckets. 7¼c; refined for summer use in tierces 6¼c; do. in half barrels, 7c; do buckets 7½c; do in 3-lb pails, 8¾c; do, 5-lb pails 8¾c; do, 10-lb pails, 8¼c. Ham sausage, 7c; pigs feet in kegs, $1 70; do half bbls, $3 40.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 30@33c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 00@1 25; raspberries, do, $1 30; strawberries, do, $1 05@1 15; gooseberries, do, $1 25; pine apples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 10; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ doz, $2 15@2 40; tomatoes, do, $1 00; corn, do, $1 10@1 45. Pickles, bbls, $6 50; half do, $3 75.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity ₱ lb, 50@55c; mixed, 35@45c.

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ₱ bbl, $30; No. 1 shore mackerel, $18; No. 1 bay mackerel, $17; No. 2 large mackerel, $11; No. 3 large mackerel, $9 00; No. 3 medium mackerel, $6 50; No. 3 small mackerel, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 50; round shore do, $5 50; whitefish, half barrel, $4 75; lake trout do, $4; lake pickerel, $2@2 15; lake herring, $2 00; George's codfish, $5; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4; medium do, $4; boneless codfish, $5; boneless hake, $3 50; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb, 8c, No. 1 herring ₱ box, 30c; scaled herrings, 35c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

HOPS—7@10c ₱ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil (winter strained), 51@53c; No. 1 do, 49@51c; No. 2 do, 43@45c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5; common do, $4; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' lard oil, 55@57c; yellow do, 54@56c. Benzine, 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 70 London layers, $2 40; Muscatels, $1 85; mat raisins, $3 40 ₱ mat; Valentia raisins 7c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 9¼@12½c. Dates, 7½c ₱ lb. Currants, 4½@4¾c. Citron, 18c. Prunes, 6c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do. shelled, 45c; do Sicily, 40c; do Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@15c; Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 15c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 10@20c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ₱ bbl., $8 50@10 00. Lemons—Messina, $4 00. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 ₱ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₱ lb, 4@4½c; cotton, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 5¼@6¼c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine 25@30c; country 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 47@55c; do. mahogany, 54@55c; do. dark, 40@45c; Louisville navy, 47@55c; Richmond brands, 43@52c; bright cavendish, 54@55c; bright twist, 58@68c; natural leaf, 58@75c; fine cut, 32@44c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoke, 40@50c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, January 15, 1879.

PITTSBURGH OIL EXCHANGE.

The market was a little more active today than yesterday, but did not fluctuate very widely. The market opened with sales at $1 06¾, declined to $1 04¾ bid, and was backward and forward between those figures during the entire day.

Sales and re-sales for the day amounted to 44,000 barrels.

REFINED.

There is nothing new to report in this line, the market remaining dull.

Philadelphia, 8¾c; New York, 9c; Pittsburgh, f. o. b., 9c.

OIL BARRELS.

Country, 95c; city, $1 05.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—JANUARY 15.—Cotton dull at 9 3-16@9 7-16c; futures steady. Flour quiet and unchanged; receipts 15,000 barrels. Wheat in buyers favor; receipts, 136,000 bushels; rejected spring, 74¾c; No. 3 spring, 90@92c; choice No. 2 do. $1 00; choice old No. 1 Minnesota spring in store $1 10; ungraded red $1 01@1 09; No. 3 do, $1 03¾@1 03½; No. 2 do. $1 09¾@1 10; No. 1 do. $1 10¾@1 10½; ungraded amber $1 02½@1 10; No. 2 amber, $1 06½@1 07; ungraded white, $1 10@1 10½; No. 3 do. $1 06½; No. 2 do. $1 07@1 08; No. 1 do., sales 40,000 bushels at $1 10¼@1 11 extra do., sales 400 bushels at $1 12. Rye steady; State, 58c. Barley dull; No. 3 western 70c. Malt nominally unchanged. Corn quiet; receipts, 66,000 bushels; ungraded 47¼@48c; No. 3, 44¾c; steamer, 45½@45¾c; No. 2, 46¾c; store, 47¼@47¾c afloat. Oats dull; receipts 9,500 bushels; No. 3 white, 32½c; No. 2 white, 33¼@35c; mixed western, 30¾@31c; white western, 33½@35¼c. Hay quiet but steady. Hops firm and unchanged. Coffee in fair demand; Rio, cargoes, 11@16c; job lots 11@17c. Sugar quiet but firm; fair to good refining 6⅝@6¾c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice in good demand; Carolina 5¾@7c; Louisiana 5¾@6¼c. Petroleum quiet but firm; United, 4¾@7½c crude, 8¼@8¾c; refined, 9c bid. Tallow steady at 6¼@6½c. Rosin quiet at 37½c. Turpentine quiet at 27@27½c. Eggs heavy; western, 26½c. Pork quiet; mess, $7 60@7 70, old; $8 75@9 25 new. Beef quiet but steady. Cutmeats firm; long clear middles $4 37½; do. short clear, $4 75. Lard steady; prime steam $6 15. Butter firm and unchanged. Cheese steady and unchanged. Whisky at $1 11. Leather scarce and firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, light, middle and heavy weights, 20@22c. Wool quiet but firm; domestic fleeces 27@43c; pulled 17@35c; unwashed 10@25; Texas 13@23c. Manufactured copper quiet and unchanged; Ingot Lake $15 87½@16 00. Pig iron dull and nominal; Scotch $22 50@24 00; American $15 00@17 00. Iron—Russia sheeting $10 50@10 75. Nails—Cut $2 10@2 15; clinch $4 25@5 20.

St. Louis—JANUARY 15.—Flour steady and unchanged; little doing. Wheat higher and slow; No. 2 red fall 93¼@93¾c cash; 93¾@93¾c January; 94c February; 95@95¼c March; No. 3 red fall 89¾c; No. 2 spring 77½c. Corn firmer and quiet; No. 2 29¼@29½c cash; 29¾@3c February; 30¾@31¼c March; 32¾c April; 33¾@33½c May. Oats easier, closing weak; No. 2, 21½@22c cash; 21¼c February; 21¾c March. Rye higher at 43@43½c. Barley dull and unchanged; prime to choice spring 60@80c. Whisky steady at $1 04. Pork higher at $8 10 cash. Delivered $8 35@8 40 March. Lard higher at $5 70@5 75 bid cash, acording to location. Bacon stronger at $3 50, $4 50, $4 60, $4 75@4 80. Bulkmeats higher and very slow; car lots of 20 days' shoulders $2 75; do. cribs $3 85@3 90; clear $4 00@4 05. Green meats stronger and nothing doing. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 barrels; wheat, 14,000 bushels; corn, 24,000 bushels; oats, 5,000 bushels; rye, none; barley, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 15,000 bushels; corn, none; oats, 3,000 bushels; rye, 4,000 bushels; barley, 2,000 bushels. Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling 8¾c; sales, 1,000 bales; receipts, 235 bales; shipments, 780 bales; stock, 37,340 bales.

Chicago—JANUARY 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged; spring extra, $3 00@4 50; low grades $2 00@2 75@3 00; patents $5 00@6 00; winter extras $4 00@5 10. Wheat in good demand and prices a shade higher; No. 2 Chicago spring 82¾@82⅞c cash; 83¾c February; 84½@84¾c March; No. 3, 68@68¼c; rejected 50¾@51¾c. Corn in good demand at full prices; 29⅞c cash; 30¼c February; 30¼c March. Oats dull and nominal; 19¾c cash; 20c March. Rye steady and unchanged at 43¼c. Barley steady and unchanged at 95@97c. Flaxseed unchanged. Pork strong and higher; $8 00 cash; $8 07½@8 10 February; $8 20@8 22½ March. Lard active, firm and higher; $5 62½ cash; $5 80 February; $5 90 5 92½ March. Bulkmeats strong and higher: $3 00, $4 05@4 20. Dressed hogs demand active and prices advanced; $3 17½@3 20. Whisky dull and prices a shade lower at $1 05. Receipts—Flour, 14,000 barrels; wheat, 150,000 bushels; corn, 173,000 bushels; oats, 39,000 bushels; rye, 9,000 bushels; barley, 17,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,500 barrels; wheat, 44,000 bushels; corn, 46,000 bushels; oats, 37,000 bushels; rye, none; barley, 9,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat easier; 83¾c asked February. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats dull and nominal. Pork unsettled and lower; $8 02½ February; $8 17½ March. Lard unsettled and lower; declined 5c.

New Orleans—JANUARY 15.—Cotton steady; middling, 9¼c; low middling, 8¾c; good ordinary, 8¾c. Flour—Superfine, $4 00@4 25; double extra, $4 75@4 80; treble extra, $4 87½@5 50; high grades, $5 50@6 00. Corn quiet at 48@50c. Oats quiet but firm at 30@31c. Cornmeal dull; quoted at $2 00. Hay dull and lower; choice, $15 00. Pork scarce and firm; old, held at $8 25; new, held at $9 25. Lard—Tierce, $6 37½@6 43¾; keg, $6 75@7 00. Bulkmeats quiet but firm; shoulders, loose, 3½c; packed, 3¾c; clear rib, 4¼c; clear sides, 4¾c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 2¾c; clear rib, 4¼@4¾c; clear, 4¾c; sugar cured hams dull at 7½@8½c; uncanvassed, 6@6½c. Whisky steady; western rectified, $1 05@1 10. Coffee steady with a fair demand; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11¼@16¼c. Sugar—inferior to good common, 4½@5c; common to good common, 5¼@5⅝c; yellow clarified, 6¼@6¾c. Molasses—common, 20@22c; fair, 23@25c. Sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange—bankers bills, 484.

Philadelphia—JANUARY 15.—Flour steady; superfine $2 25@2 75; extras $3 00@3 50; Minnesota family $4 25@4 75; high grades $6 00@7 50. Rye flour $2 75@3 00. Wheat easy; No. 2 red $1 04¾; amber $1 06½; white $1 07; No. 2 Chicago 96@94c. Corn easy; yellow 43¼c; mixed 43¾c. Oats dull but strong; white western 30@32c; mixed western 28@29c. Rye dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $9 00. Beef—India mess $18 50. Hams—Smoked 8@9c; pickled 5¾@6¼c; green 5¼@5¾c. Lard easy. Butter dull; New York State and Bradford county, Pa., extras 21@23c; Western Reserve 12@19c. Eggs nominally unchanged. Cheese steady; western 8¼@8½c. Petroleum—refined 9c; crude 7¾@8c. Whisky scarce and firm, western $1 10. Receipts—Flour, 2,100 barrels; wheat, 27,000 bushels; corn, 36,000 bushels; oats, 4,200 bushels; rye, 500 bushels.

Milwaukee—JANUARY 15.—Flour inactive and held firmly. Wheat opened firm and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 94c; No. 1 Milwaukee, 86¾c; No. 2 Milwaukee 83¼c; January, 83¾c; February, 84¾c; March 85¼c; No. 3 do, 69¼c; No. 4, 61¾c; rejected, 49¼c. Corn dull; No. 2 at 29c. Oats dull; No. 2, 19c. Rye unchanged; No. 1, 42¼c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring, nominal at 85@. Provisions firmer and higher; pork firm; new $8 10. Lard—Prime steam $5 75. Dressed hogs firm and in fair demand at $3 17¼@3 20. Hogs—Live, firm at $2 60@2 85. Receipts—Flour, 7,500 barrels; wheat, 67,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,500 barrels; wheat, 29,000 bushels.

Cincinnati—JANUARY 15.—Cotton in good demand at 9c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; red and white 90@98c. Corn quiet 32@32½c. Oats quiet and steady at 24½@27c. Rye dull at 51½@52c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork firm at $8 40@8 50 cash; $8 75 buyer March. Lard in good demand and prices a shade higher; steam $5 80 cash or buyer March. Bulkmeats quiet and firm; shoulders $2 85@2 90; short rib $3 90@4 00 cash; $4 00 seller February; $4 25@4 30 buyer March; short clear $4 25. Bacon scarce and firm; held higher at $3 37½, $4 50@4 75. Whisky—dull at $1 03. Butter quiet and unchanged. Linseed oil quiet at 61c.

Louisville—JANUARY 15. — Cotton steady at 8¾c. Flour dull; extra $3 00@3 25; family $3 50@3 75; A No. 1 family $4 25@4 50; fancy $4 75@5 25. Wheat—red 90c; amber and white 95c. Corn in good demand; white 34c; mixed 33c. Oats firmer; white 27c; mixed 24c. Rye quiet at 50c. Hay firm at $9 00@10 00. Pork firm at $8 75@8 87½. Lard firm; choice leaf, tierce, $6 75; do keg $7 75. Bulkmeats firmer at $3 00, $4 25, $4 37½@4 50. Bacon in good demand and higher; shoulders nominal; clear rib $4 75; clear $4 87½@5 00. Sugar cured hams $7 87½@9 00. Whisky steady and firm at $1 03.

Boston—JANUARY 15.—Flour firm; western superfine $3 00@3 25; common extras $3 75@4 25. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 50@52c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 1 and extra white 36@40c; No. 2 white 34½@35c; No. 3 white 33@34c. Rye 60@62c. Receipts—Flour 3,600 barrels; corn, 9,000 bushels; wheat, 2,600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 255 barrels.

Toledo—JANUARY 15.—Wheat quiet and firm; amber Michigan spot and January 95c; No. 2 red winter spot and January 95¾c; February, 96¼c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 31¾c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 22¾c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Business continues moderate with rac'ages houses, and jobbing trade is quiet. Cotton goods in fair request at first hands, and white goods, piques and hosiery more active. Prints in irregular demand. Spring fancy cassimeres, suitings and cheviots in moderate request. Foreign goods quiet.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, January 15, 1879.

Central Stock Yards, East End.

CATTLE.

The market last week closed quiet at a decline in prices. Thus far this week the arrivals have been fair. Prime heavy cattle were in demand, but there were few on sale. To-day the market was even better than on Monday and Tuesday, and prices advanced slightly. Prime shipping cattle weighing 1,400@1,600 lbs brought $5 00@5 25; fair 1,300@1,400 lbs cattle may be quoted at $4 75@4 90; do, 1,100@1,200 do, $4 25@4 50; bulls and fat cows $2 50@3 50. Advices from the East were encouraging, and the prospects are good for the remainder of the week.

SHEEP.

There was little doing since our last report until this week, when the market opened fairly active at a slight advance in prices. Although the receipts were quite liberal to day the advance was maintained. Fair to extra sold at $3 75@4 75; common $3 00@3 25.

HOGS.

Hogs continue in fair demand. Last week's prices on all grades were maintained until yesterday, when Yorkers declined slightly on account of the supply being in excess of the demand. Philadelphias brought even better figures than last week and nearly all were sold yesterday and today. Philadelphias may be quoted at $3 10@3 25, and Yorkers $2 90@3 00.

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny.

MONDAY, January 12, 1879.

CATTLE.

Although there were fully twice as many cattle on sale as last week the market was quite active at about last week's prices. A large number of buyers were in attendance and they invested liberally Sales were made in a retail way at 5½@5¾c for extra beeves; 4½@5c for fair to medium, and 3½@4c for common. Fat cows and bulls, as to quality, 2½@3½c. Fresh cows were dull, the supply having been in excess of the demand. Veals still quoted at 4@5c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There were 175 head on sale. The market was moderately active at about last week's figures. D. Robinson of Armstrong county, Pa., sold 15 lambs at $3 50@4 00 per head; Peter Sheitemantle of Butler county, reported 200 at 4@4½c per lb for sheep and 5c for lambs; M. Flinner, also of Butler county, sold 60 sheep at 4@4½c per lb.

HOGS.

The market for hogs was steady and prices were unchanged from those last quoted, which ranged from $2 75@3 25, gross, as to quality.

New York, JANUARY 15.—Beeves—Receipts 4,500 head for two days. The continuous and straggling arrivals of cattle from yesterday morning up to two o'clock P. M. to-day operated to unsettle values and to make the market irregular and unsatisfactory, but prices were quite as good for selling interest at close as at the opening, and the decline since Monday morning is scarcely more than $1 00 per head. A car load poor trash went as low as 6¾c tops; best drovers 10¢@10¼c, but general sales were at 7¾@9¼c. 15 car loads choice cattle received for direct shipmeat to Europe alive, and 500 head other fat steers taken for export trade at 8¼@10¼c.

Sheep—Receipts 6,760 head for two days. Trade dull both yesterday and today, and buyers pressed hard for lower prices. Sales at $3 80@5 30 per 100 lbs for sheep and $4 75@6 00 for lambs. An exporter took a car load of sheep for shipment alive, 138 lbs, at $6 00.

Swine—Receipts, 11,260 head for two days. Market firm at $3 30@3 40 per 100 lbs. live, with sales of 17 car loads at $3 40.

St. Louis—JANUARY 15. — Cattle—Steady and in good demand for best shipping and butchers' grades; good to choice heavy fat steers $4 25@4 65; fair do $3 60@4 00; native butchers' steers $2 75@3 55; cows and heifers $2 00@3 15; corn fed Texan $2 75@3 50; feeding steers $3 25@3 60; receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 640 head.

Hogs—Firm and active; Yorkers $2 45@2 55; Baltimore $2 55@2 65; packing $2 70@2 90 Boston and Philadelphia $2 90@3 00; receipts 14,500 head; shipments, 1,100 head.